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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	MEDHA ANAND		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	105670
Center	DELHI	Date	8-Aug

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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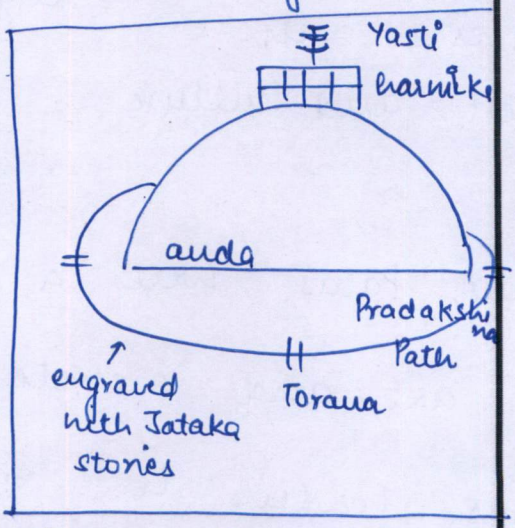
1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pala Empire with its founder ruler Gopala were great admirers of Buddhism and patronised it leading to great artistic traditions.

Pala Empire contributing to Buddhist art

(1) Formation of chaityas and viharas - While chaityas were places of worship, viharas were used as residence by monks

(2) upliftment of stupa architecture - Patronising stupas and carving of Jataka stories on Toranas.



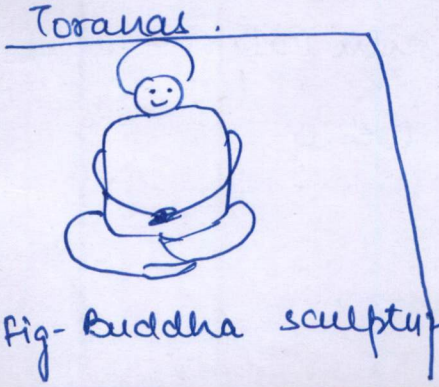


Fig- Buddha sculptures

(3) Sculptures - Buddha sitting in Yogic position were made

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(4) Emphasis on literature in Pali and Sanskrit led to reaching of these ideas far and wide.

(5) Monasteries with drums symbolising Dharma Chakra Pairvartan were also built

other contributions to art

→ patronised architecture of other religions
Ex- Bhagwatism

→ tolerant to idea of building of other religious architecture

↓

invested in art and culture

Thus, Palas were a great patroniser of art and architecture of these eras leading to vivid contributions in stupas that we see today.

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2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Adi-shankaracharya was a hindu philosopher who reinvigorated the spirits of the religion by taking it to the masses.

Re-inventing Hinduism

(1) simple commentories - his anecdotes from the lives of Radha-krishna made it easier for people to understand.

(2) spiritual upliftment with material connect - made his philosophy more pragmatic and ensured wider acceptance
Ex - No extreme renunciation required

(3) Daily life conduct code - of not speaking a lie, being courageous were his tenets.

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(4) Secular approach - he expounded love for all religion and preached religious unity.

(5) Use of artistic tradition - Manipuri dance and its commentary uses his words.

(6) Expanding reach by singing and using local boys to spread it to rural masses.

(7) Against ritualism - he favoured purity of mind and soul and was against elaborate rituals.

(8) Ethical standards - were reflected that were necessary for uplifting moral standards of community as a whole

Thus, Adi Shankaracharya left an indelible mark on hindu tradition, so much so that his teachings are still followed by many

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3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The British were on a mission to loot colonies for their industrialisation and Indian forest fell prey to them soon.

Colonial forest policies
- → Forest Acts
- → Reserved forests : to reduce tribals interference
- → Protected forests : to enhance economic gains.
  - → monoculture of trees that gave economic returns.

Driven by needs of British Empire

(1) Raw material - for British Industrialisation and the final product was imported back to India ⇒ enhanced profit.

(2) Economically viable species - trees with capability to make paper / furniture were prioritised.

(3) Total Exclusion of tribes - Tribes were

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considered a hindrance to the policies of British people.

Lack of concern for locals

(1) Ban on traditional practices like Slash and burn.

(2) Habitual offenders Act - alienated forests from their original occupants - the tribes

(3) strict laws - Even grazing by livestock required permit from british.

(4) Tribal areas - many times land of tribals were sold off to zamindars.

Lack of concern for Environment

(1) promoted monoculture

(2) Deforestation was rampant

(3) Slash and burn used to ensure time to soil to bring back fertility.

Thus, Britishers led to large scale exploitation of India and didn't even leave its natural resources

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4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।
The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Cold war Era was marked by a bi-polar world and often any tilt toward one (US/USSR) would bring in wrath from the other.

PANCHSHEEL
- Non-interference in internal affairs
- Mutual respect
- Trust and coexistence
- Ensure help to needy nations

NAM
- from bandung conference
- voice of global south (3rd world nations)
- to ensure sovereignity

Panchsheel and NAM aided India in maneuvering Cold War Era

(1) Delicate balance - to not fall prey to actions of the other country.

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(2) Strategic autonomy - Since favours were not taken, we could hold our stance

(3) Case-to-case based reaction - instead of blindly taking side of one nation

(4) Foreign Policy Effect - India is now closer to USA, as this policy showcased India's neutrality.

But, India was seen to be strategically closer to USSR as is evident from :-

① help from USSR during 1965 Indo-Pak war.

② USSR helped keep rising China at bay

③ Technology transfer happened from USSR.

Thus, policies like Panchsheel and NAM ensured India's stance of strategic ambiguity to safely move through cold war era.

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5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

La Nina (means girl child) is a phase of hydro-atmospheric condition which intensifies normal conditions of the region (i.e monsoon in India and aridity in south america

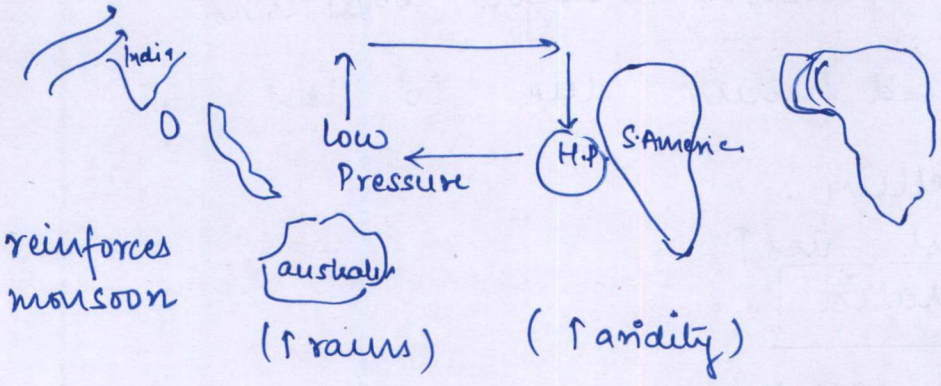

fig: showing La Nina Conditions

Triple Dip La Nina is a condition of La Nina occurring for three consequtive years and leading to various impacts on weather and climate.

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Impact on different regions

(A) India

1. reinforces Monsoon winds
2. leads to high rainfall ⇒ good agricultural yield
3. Keeps inflation in check
4. reduces impact on poor
5. ~~Fish~~

(B) S. America - Peru

1. will experience draught conditions
2. reduced fishing due to less upwelling.
3. Forest fires ↑

(C) Australia

1. Good rains
2. upwelling ⇒ fishing grounds = Economic benefits
3. ↓ Forest fires

Thus, La Nina is a source of large number of changes, and is preferred by Indian meteorologists, due to the benefits it brings along.

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7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The targets under Panchamrit require quantum jump to renewable and Hydropower has huge potential to turn it into reality.

Hydropower utilisation
- Run-of-the river projects
- hydroelectricity dams
- Tidal Energy usage
- Use of Geysers
- OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion)

Hydropower as a major source of low-carbon energy supply:-

(1) Independence from fossil fuels can be achieved through it

(2) Sustainable -
In OTEC plant, only difference of water temperature is used ⇒ highlights its sustainability.

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(3) Lack of Pollution - No use of smoke or PM in the process makes it a clean source.

(4) Aids Paris Climate Pledge as that would be a non-polluting source

Low share in electricity generation due to

(1) require high investment

(2) huge funding requirement

(3) lack of trained professional

(4) Non-perennial nature of peninsular rivers

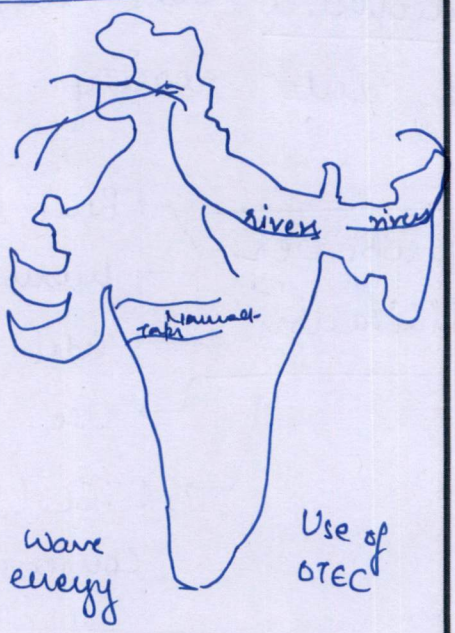

Fig: hydropower Potential

(5) International complications. Ex- Indus water treaty disallows us to use Chenab, Jhelum, Indus efficiently.

(6) Issue of huge displacement

Thus, hydropower can be seen as a harbinger of change and will ensure our achievement of "Panch Pran"

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8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Turkey's strategic position on Anatolian Plate makes it vulnerable to frequent earthquakes.

Seismic Gap in Turkey led to build up of huge tension in the tectonic plates leading to huge devasting effect

fig: showing strategic location of Turkey wrt Plate tectonics

The push and pull from adjoining plates intensified the gap.

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Reasons behind severity of Earthquake

① Huge built up of Energy - Since an earthquake was long due, it came with huge force.

② Presence of Plates - The intersectionality of factors led to drastic effect on the severity of earthquake, leading to little space for anatolian plate to manoeuvre.

③ Geographical reasons - Orography led to huge built up of severe stress

The earthquake converted from a hazard to a disaster due to lack of early warning system and flaws in urban planning in the area.

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9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।
Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Marriages in India were considered sacrosanct bonds to pay for 'pitr-rin' by giving birth to a progeny in future.

Recent trends in marriage -:

(1) Desacrilisation of marriage : More of a contract than sacred thing.
Ex - Contract marriages in Punjab of IELTS qualified boy & girl.

(2) Companionship based and little away from patriarchal basis.

(3) Inter-caste, Inter-religious marriages becoming common

(4) Cohabitation without marriage - "Live-ins" becoming common

(5) Decriminalization of Section 377 ⇒ "Same sex Marriage

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legal backing of same-sex marriage is required because:-

(1) Awarding rights - to cohabit a place, to bring up a family and enjoy rights a family enjoys. Ex- HUF enjoys benefits in taxation

(2) Prevent Abuse - cases of domestic violence, dowry deaths etc might come up. Laws to solve them are required.

(3) Legal issues of transfering property to kid, alimony to divorced partner, all needs clarity.

(4) Uphold human rights by legalising god's will. Ex- Right to live with dignity

Thus, Navtej Singh Jauhar case's judgement is just a starting point and we have a long way to go to give our "LGBTQ community" complete Justice.

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10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8000 students commit suicide every year, and some 4500 farmers lost their lives to suicide in past year reports NCRB, highlighting mental issues

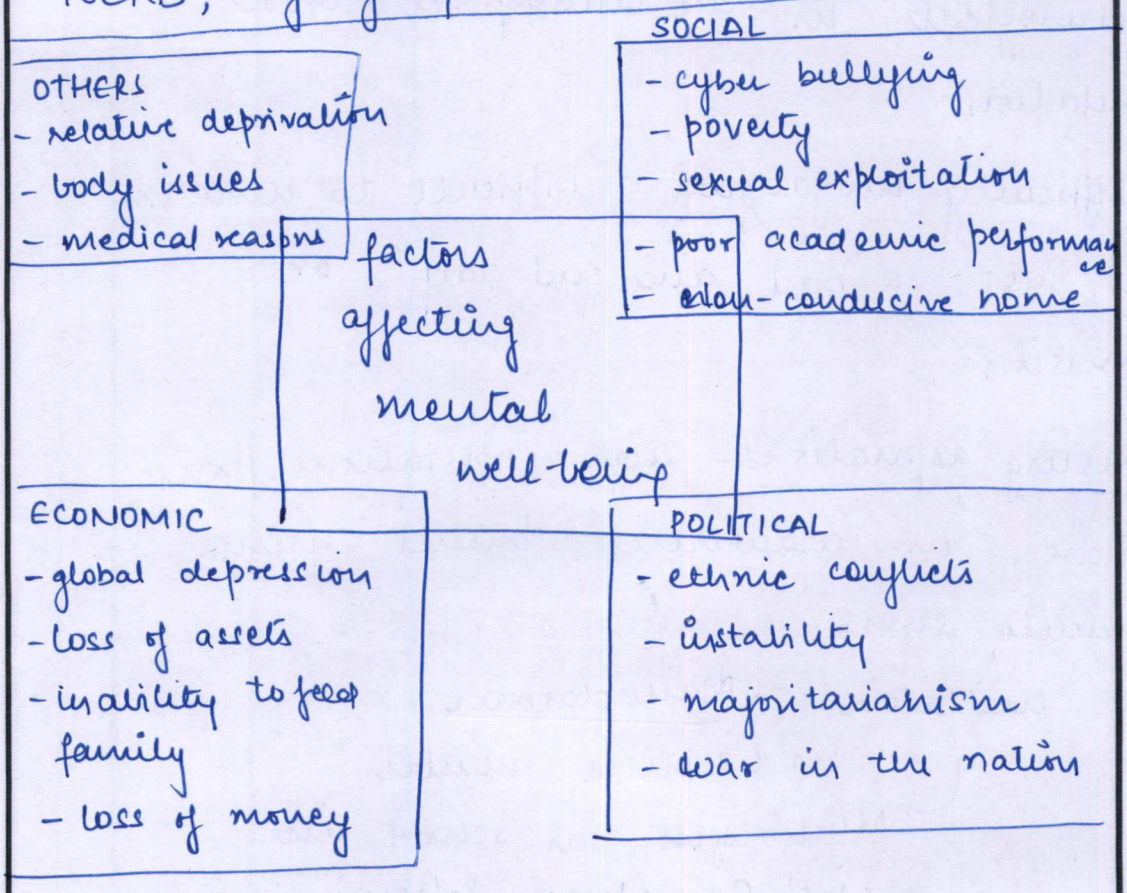

fig -: Multiple factors affecting mental health in an inter-connected world

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Challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare -:

(1) Social Taboo - Mental health issues come with stereotyping and disdain by community.

(2) Lack of means - There are less than 2 psychologists in the country per 10,000 population.

(3) Difficulty in gauging - Difficult to understand if its just a "bad and sad day" or depression.

(4) Rising aspirations - high expectations from children in academics pushes them to acute stress.

Govt initiative → Manodarpan
↳ helpline number
↳ psychologist in school in Nat' Education Policy

Thus, ensuring apt solution to mental health issues will bring huge dividends through our demographic Dividend in AMRIT KAAL.

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11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Numismatic stages help historian in gauging the material and economic progress of a dynasty and also its foreign relations.

NUMISMATIC STAGES IN INDIA

From barter system to use of metallic coins, market economy deepened, thereby reducing "double co-incidence of wants".

ANCIENT TIMES

Gupta Age is said to be the epitome of Numismatic tradition. It had better gold content and showed kings playing veena, goddesses

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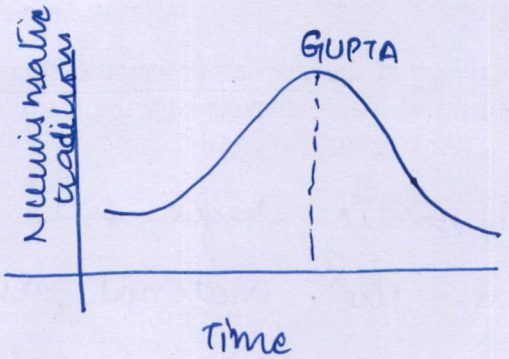
on coins to showcase the artistic traditions



With time, quality of material used deteriorated and expressions on coins changed various forms

TUGHLAQ's ERA

he tried to incorporate copper coins, but that failed due to melting of original metal leading to doomed of the experiment.

MODERN times

- coins aren't of intrinsic value and usually have secular symbols or freedom fighter's images on them.

Commemorative coins to celebrate a particular Events are also issued.

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Paper currency also reflects cultural heritage of a nation. Ex- Red Fort on notes

Study of coins help in studying history

(1) Gauge Economic Prowess - The quality and quantity of material used to make the coin reflects Economic standards. Ex- Pure gold or mixed.

(2) Speak about cultural tradition - from "ghisaiya" coins to "Maharani coins", all speak about the culture of those areas.

(3) Foreign relations - When coins of a dynasty are found at foreign areas, they help in understanding trade patterns.

Thus, numismatics is a great source of understanding Economy, Polity and history of bygone era.

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12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights, the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a man who wore many hats, from being a Dalit right activist to being a champion of women's rights.

B.R. Ambedkar as champion of Dalit Rights

(1) Spearheaded the Dalit movement

(2) Mahad satyagrah was a major accomplishment for him.

(3) attacked "manuvadi" mansikta despite all the challenges

(4) Spoke at Round Table Conferences for Dalits Emancipation.

(5) Fought for separate electorate for Dalits to give them their due rights

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ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

(1) Land Revenue System - he helped in eliminating the oppressive "Khunti system" to give economic empowerment to farmers.

(2) strictly against begar - Forced labour for him was a sin of highest order.

(3) leader for local handicraftsmen - when British's Economic drain was eating up their livelihood.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

(1) spoke in favour of women's education

(2) helped women in understanding their legal rights.

(3) strictly against women's condition as a widow. Ex - spoke against manusmriti's dickat.

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(C) Legal Rights Advocate

(1) father of Indian Constitution

(2) head of drafting committee

(3) added articles for social justice
Ex Art 17 against untouchability

(4) fought vehemently for a Uniform Civil Code, settled for Hindu Code Bill.

(5) Ensured marginalised people get attention in constitutional articles
Ex- provision for Women, Children (Art 23-24) and Tribes.

Thus, B.R. Ambedkar was a reformist who had progressive views about all aspects of social life.

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13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The civil Disobediance Movement (1930-34) started from breaking of the salt law at Dandi from where Gandhi gave the clarion call to break British rule.

CDM marked by UNIQUE CHARACTER

1) Shift in Gandhian philosophy - from passive Non-Cooperation to active CDM (to break rules).

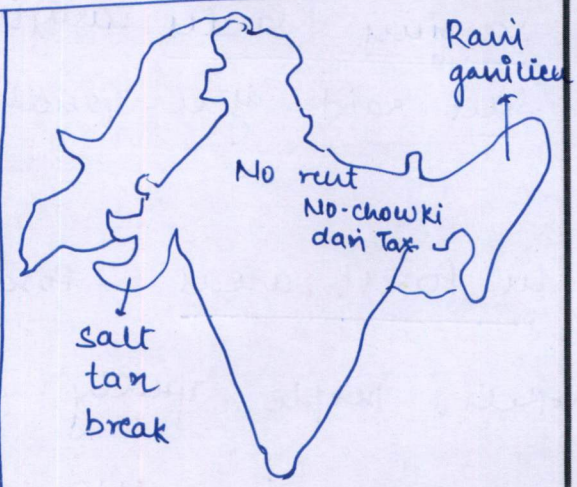

Fig - various forms of CDM across length & breadth of India

(2) Use of "Salt" - Gandhiji regarded it as the most tax which affected the poor the most.

(3) Large scale mobilization - Everywhere

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Gandhi went during salt march, he found huge crowd.

Regional spatial patterns

① On coastal area - salt law was broken

- K. Kelappan on madras coast
- Sarojini Naidu carrying about Dharasana salt raid after Gandhi's arrest

② In forest areas - Forest laws were broken, people openly defied orders of tax authorities and violated rules

③ In plain areas - No rent and No to chowkidari Tax started gaining prominence and people defied authority in whatever way possible.

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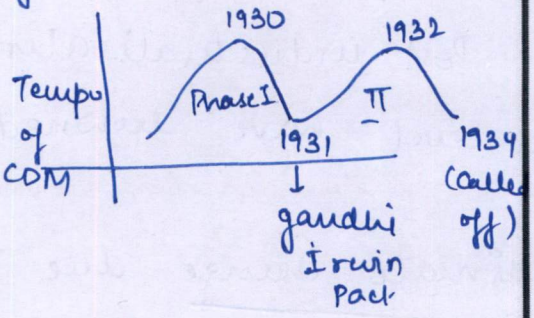
(b) Symbolic - At places, small ponds were dug up to symbolically break salt laws.

New Mobilization Techniques

① Method - actively defying rules was the core of the movement

② Participation of workers, peasants, industrialists, everyone was there.

③ Local leaders ensured close associations to ensure success of the movement



Thus, both phases of CDM saw huge participation of people and was an effective instrument in India's nation building process.

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14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sinking Islands can be result of both natural and anthropogenic reasons, but man's adverse activities have enhanced the pace of this sinking.

Causes behind sinking Islands

(A) Anthropogenic:

(1) Global warming induced sea-water rise has led to sinking

Ex - Post industrialisation 1.5cm rise in sea level have drowned coasts.

(2) Climate change due to deforestation, use of fossil fuels ⇒ melting of glaciers ⇒ rise in sea level ⇒ sinking Islands

(3) Use of fossils reduces albedo and acts as a positive mechanism in global glacier melting

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(B) Natural reasons

(1) Tectonic reasons- submergence of one plate onto another may result in sinking Islands.

(2) Volcanic eruptions -can lead to caldera engulfing an island into the sea.

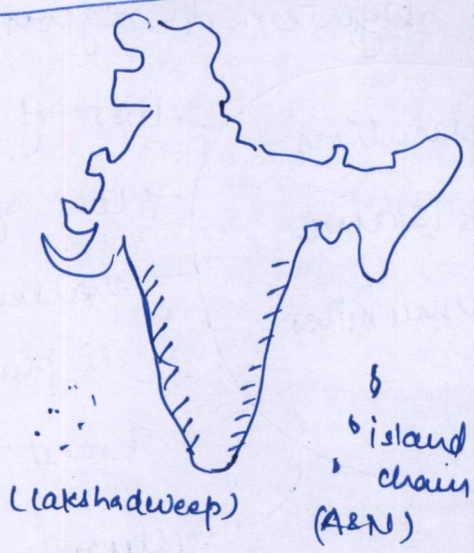

fig - areas prone to sinking Islands

Implications for the nation

(A) Political

(1) Displacement can lead to conflicts

(2) Diminished resources

(3) Problem of relocation

(B) Economic

(1) Cost of Displacement

(2) Dwindling resources (Ex- loss of agricultural land)

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③ constraint on the area of relocation

└ (C) Social

① lead to Ethnic Conflict

② Problem of Environmental refugees

③ Violence due to difference in cultures

④ heightened regionalism.

Implication for Island Communities
- → loss of livelihood
- → loss of assets
- → challenges related to displacement.
- → Forced Poverty
- → Cultural trauma
- → Intergenerational impact on health etc

Thus, sinking islands require climate separation (compensation) from developed nations to developing nations to help cope with its effects.

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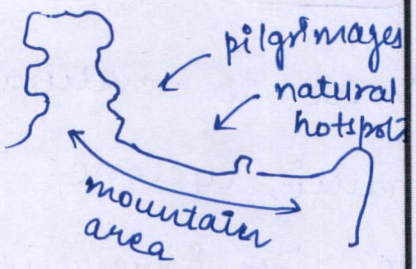
15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।
Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sustainable Tourism is a need of the hour as highlighted by recent Kedarnath floods and havoc in Joshimath.

Region specific constraints

(A) Mountain areas



(1) Lack of space
- requires urbanization in such a way that they dont come in a river's path

(2) Usually accompanied with rivers
Recent floods in Himachal Pradesh are a lesson to build infrastructure at a distance from the river

(3) Connectivity - A landslide or a snowfall can severely hamper connectivity in an area

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Need to have a hazard map prepared

(4) Use of animate power in inaccessible areas (Khachhar in Vaishno Devi) are themselves a source of disaster

(B) Coastal Regions

(1.) Prone to natural disasters like Tsunami, cyclones
⇒ Tourist Evacuation plan required in case of danger

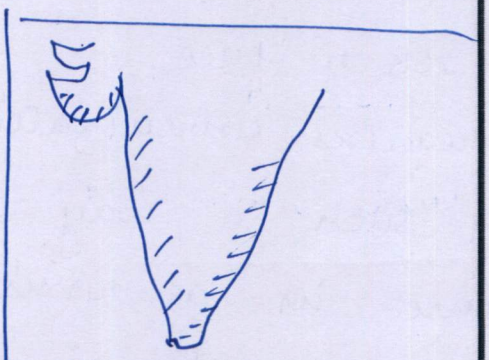

Fig - coastal Tourism

(2.) Ensure Early Warning systems are at place to prevent a hazard from turning into disaster.

(3) Various beaches should have expert swimmers to evacuate people in case of exigency.

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(C) Area - specific

- from deep gorges in Maharashtra to riverine formations in North East, sustainable Tourism faces large scale constraints -

Sustainable Tourism requires
- No overcrowding
- Less use of plastic
- Infra within limits
- clean environment.

Way Forward

- Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat to raise awareness
- Ensure Hazard Mapping
- Install Early warning system

Thus, local bodies like municipalities can have a pre-approved plan to allow things within sustainable limits

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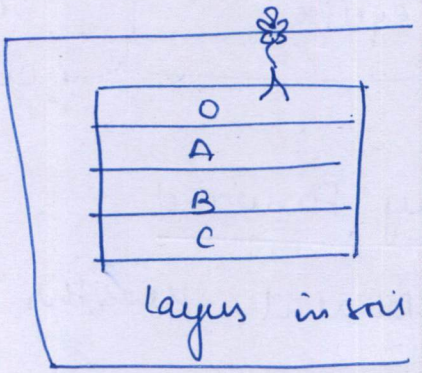
16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soil is the base material which sustains life on earth by providing us the means to grow food.

Role played by soil in Ecosystem

① Ground for growing crops ⇒ Food security

② harbours various animals of the food chain



③ Mechanism for decomposition of waste like dry leaves etc.

④ Prevent water erosion by holding water.

⑤ Ensures life for herbivores, totally dependent on plants.

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Sustainable soil Management

- requires soil amendment
- Natural farming (Subhash Palekar)
  - use mulching
- Less use of synthetic fertilizer
- Use of soil Health card to maintain NPK ratio (4:2:1)

Significance of Sustainable Soil Management

1. Prevent Eutrophication which kills life in ponds etc.
2. Ensure healthy crop grows for consumption.
3. It is the basis of life on earth
4. Incorporate "One World" approach, by giving habitat to many microorganism.

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(5) Ensure survival of forests, which provide us shelter, food, oxygen etc

(6) Bring people out of poverty (food secy)

(7) building material require salt

Thus, soil management is an essential component for ensuring compliance with all SDG goals for India and the world

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17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet streams or Rossby waves are high atmospheric air movements which have potential to change global climate

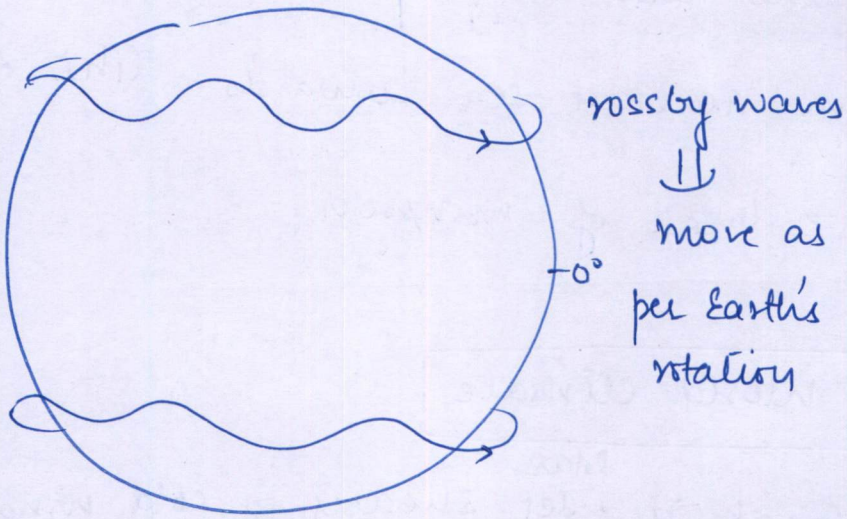

Fig → Jet streams on the Earth in the upper atmosphere.

Jet streams affecting Indian Climate

(1) Advent of monsoon depends on shifting of Jet stream from Indian area to North of Himalayas

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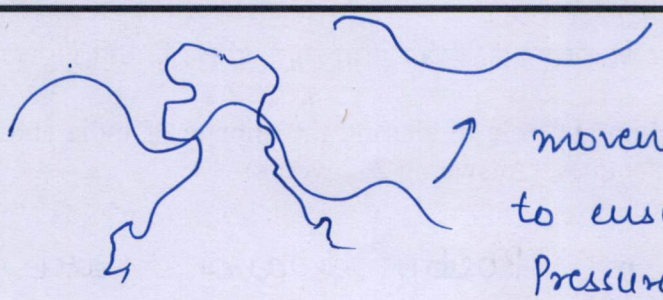

movement reqd to ensure low Pressure develops on Tibetan Plateau ⇐ arrival of monsoon

(2) Somali Jet stream - Its movement ensures that high pressure winds move from arabian sea towards Tibet only

⇒ break of monsoon.

On World climate

(1) Break in Polar Jet stream ⇒ cold winds reach outside it.

⇒ freezing conditions in canada

⇒ Play a role in climate

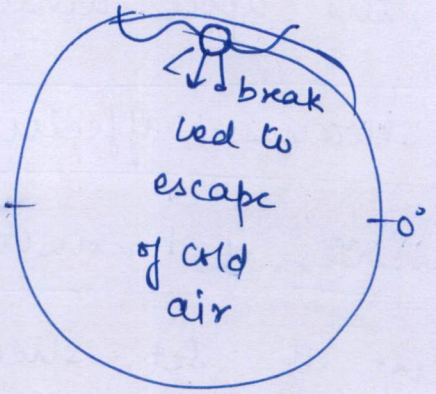

Fig - Polar Jet stream's effect

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(2) help in maintenance of climate of a particular area.

(3) Ripple effect- Any delay in movement will anyways affect world climate.

(4) influence formation of typhoons and cyclones.

Reasons for changing patterns of Jet streams

↳ differential heating & cooling of land and water

↳ events like ElNino, LaNina, Modoki etc.

Thus, Jet streams form an important aspect of global climate and more studies are required to study them fully.

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18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Slums are the direct manifestation of Inequality in India as highlighted by the fact that 1% Indians have accumulated 70% wealth.

Factors responsible for slum formation

(1) High Population and limited space.

(2) Differential benefits of development.
Ex - tribes displaced from a hydropower project will have to live in slums.

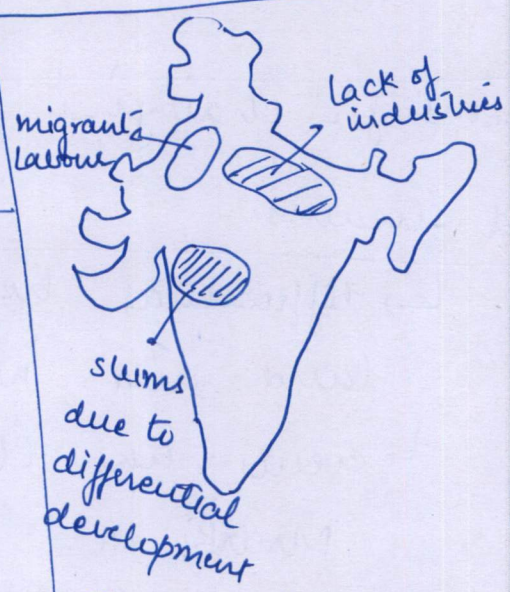

fig - major places of slums in India with reason for their formation

(3) Lack of targeting of population as poor people usually lack voice

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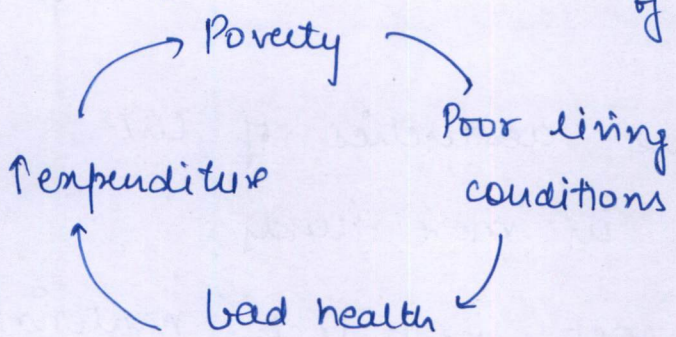
(4) Positive feedback loop. → ensures proliferation of slums



(5) lack of contraceptive proliferation in underserved areas ⇒ high population rate ⇒ slums proliferate.

(6) Unequal development opportunities create oceans of prosperity with islands of despair (slums)

(7) Need for doing errands by low paid people ⇒ ensure survival of capitalist

---

Need to revamp In-situ slum Redevelopment under PMAY(U)

---

① Need to relocate them at same place (In-situ), else the whole purpose will get defeated.

Ex- they have their jobs there and

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

since living is costly nearby they live there.

(2) Will ensure aesthetics of the city & bring in more funds

(3) Use low cost new tech materials to build houses quickly.

(4) Ensure "use" by people for whom they are made

(5) Ensure people dont sublet them

Thus, In-situ rehab. is the only way through which the problem of slums can be solved in India alongwith skilling and training the people.

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19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Poverty is the lack of access to resources and environmental degradation is both a cause and consequence of Poverty.

Poverty leading to Environmental degradation

① Use of fuelwood in cooking exacerbates global warming and leads to environmental degradation
(Use of PAHAL scheme to ensure LPG use)

② living on flood plains - obstructs natural course of water and also pollutes it.

Ex - Foam in Yamuna due to nearby habitations & factories.

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(3) lack of knowledge about use -
Ex - burning of rubber tyre to avoid cold in winter.

(4) choking of natural drainage systems by building houses on them

Environmental Degradation leading to Poverty

① Environmental refugee - sinking islands will lead to migration of local population and push them into poverty in new areas.

② Flash floods leading to destruction
Ex - During Kedarnath floods, poor people lost lives the most

③ Health impacts - Rising diseases enhances cost of out of pocket expenditure, pushing poor people into penury

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(4) first line of responders are the poor people who face maximum brunt of Env. disasters.

(5) Global warming leads to deaths by heat waves → Poor most vulnerable, lose out their earning member

Poverty reduction leading to Env. sustainability

(1) less dependence on fuelwoods

(2) Better knowledge about sustainable use due to education and awareness

(3) will have good intentions to safeguard environment.

Thus, poverty reduction (SDG-1) and Env. sustainability (SDG-12, 13, 14) go hand-in hand.

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20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is the opening up of borders to men, material and ideas and has affected all social structures including religion

Relationship b/w globalisation and religion

globalisation → new challenges → man need answers → religion reinforced

COMPLEX

globalisation → rationalisation → religion takes a back seat

globalisation → new challenges require new rules → New religion {cult, sect, etc}

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New possibilities

(1) Belief without belonging - People might not visit temple daily, but have faith on god.

(2) Media - Channels like Sanskar, Aastha can broadcast religious ideas far and wide

(3) Altruistic orientation - with global waves of ISCKON providing free food to poor, other religions are bound to follow such practices

(4) Can follow multiple religions - A person of Bihar through internet can follow Taoism.

(5) Rise of cult - "The Art of Living" etc providing solace to people in this life itself

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Emerging challenges

① Fundamentalism rise across border.
Ex- Kerala youth joining ISIS

② Religious revivalism leading to conflict
Ex - Israel- Palestine fight

③ Communal overtone
Ex- Hindu-Muslim issues on social media, Rise of Khalistani voices from Canada

④. Discrimination based on religious beliefs
Ex - Rising anti-semiticism in global west

Thus, Globalisation and religion have a complex relationship having both positive & negative overtones

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	105670
Center	DELHI	Date	16-08-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH.**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Judicial accountability refers to making Judiciary responsible legally for its decisions and ensuring its mandate of Ar 142 - "complete justice"

Need for Judicial Accountability

(1) Harbinger of transparency In swapnil tripathi case, SC held that sunlight is the best disinfectant.

⇒ Need accountability law

(2) Justice delayed is Justice Denied - There is a need to reduce time of court giving out judgements. (remains on an avg 8-10 years)

(3) Lack of adherence to Memorandum of Procedure - leads to defiance of Principle of Natural Justice. Ex - CJI

Fact file
- Judge = 22/mn population (UN mandates 50)
- 5 crore pending cases (DAKSH report)
- 87% pendancy in subordinate courts, 12% in HC
- 25% vacancy in subordinate courts, 30% HC

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referring his own sexual assault case by himself

(4) Appointment Procedure opaque - Collegium system's basis of appointment unclear. Ex- Justice Karnan's appointment

(5) Non-adherence to rules - Ex- cases being adjourned more than thrice, smaller benches appointed, lack of effective docking etc.

(6) Unbridled Power is prone to misuse. Ex- Uncle Judge syndrome

Issues with accountability bill
- → may see the fate similar to NJAC
- → judges accountability difficult to garner due to separation of Power
- → Resistance from Judiciary.

Thus, Judicial Accountability Bill is the need of the hour to deliver complete Justice under Ar 142 and uphold constitutional morality.

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2. Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws.(Answer in 150 words) 10

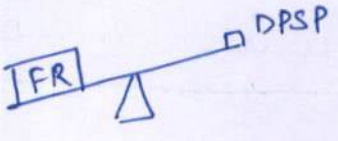
The tussle between Fundamental Rights (Part III, Ar 13-35) and DPSP (Part-IV, Ar 36-51) dates back to India's Independence and is still under debate.

Tough to reconcile FR's and DPSP because
→ Judiciary giving varied judgements
→ difficult to establish one's superiority over the other
→ finally culmination of "doctrine of harmonious construction".

DPSP and FR : Journey So far

(1) Sajjan Singh case : SC held that Parliament can amend fundamental rights, thereby establishing parity in Rights and DPSP.

(2) Golaknath case : SC held that Parliament doesn't have power to abridge FR's ⇒



(3) Govt brought an amendment to amend FR's.

Also, laws enforced to promote Ar 39 (b) and (c) could overlook - the fundamental rights.

Later, another amendment placed all DPSP's above FR's => Declared unconstitutional by SC

(4) Minerva Mills case - Both FR and DPSP lie at equivalent pedestal and must be used to serve the purpose of welfare state better.

=> Harmonious construction Doctrine

Thus, the long standing debate ended with an amicable relations between the two to uphold principles of constitutional morality.

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3. Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Prime Ministers office (PMO) is an executive decision making office which helps ensure good governance in the nation

Functions performed by PMO

(1) Policy Regulator - It keeps a watch on the completion of Policy targets. Ex - PRAGATI postal

(2) Source of change - It incorporates public grievances and brings about effective changes in next policies.

(3) Voice of the marginalised - by upholding principles enshrined under Ar 14, 15, 16, 21 etc.

(4) Accentuates the rate of completion of projects by effectively nudging the policies.

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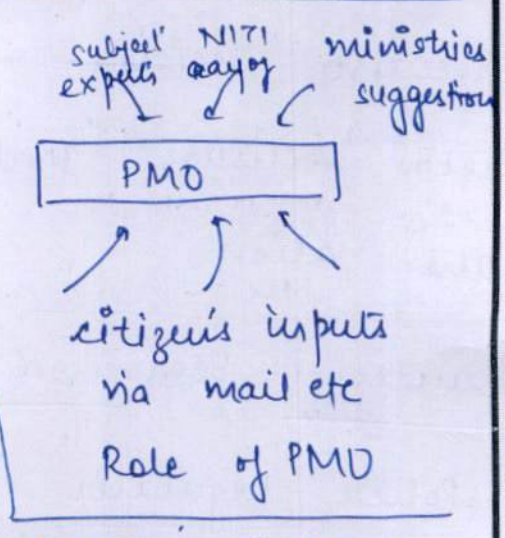
Role of PMO in shaping policy-making in India

(1) Incorporates demands of the citizen ⇒ participative democracy



(2) Redressal of grievances - due to improper funds, technology is catered to.

(3) Puts policy in focus - by adequate deliberation and discussion.

(4) Upholds safeguards to prevent tyranny of executive.

(5) Ensures distributive justice -

Thus, PMO in close collaboration with other ministries and think tanks ensures that policies are made "for the people and by the people".

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4. Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Recent SA Dhangere case, SC has put a ban on new FIR's under Section 124A of IPC, denoting the need for its re-examination

Section 124A of IPC → sedition - "any words spoken or written to destabilise nation"
↳ cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable

Re-examination required because
↳ (1) Police personnels lack training to impose it. Ex - Whole Kudankulam village was slapped with sedition
↳ (2) Serious provisions - non-bailable and loss of reputation
↳ (3) Cases of misuse - Vinod Dua case, Disha Ravi Toolkit case, Kanhaiya Ki Case
↳ (4) colonial legacy - has been expunged from Britain etc.

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Balance between Civil Liberties and sovereignty

Civil Liberties	Sovereignity
(1) Reduce chances of misuse. Ex- Balwant Singh case, SC held "imminent danger" to integrity as the yardstick.	(1) To drive away fissionary tendencies Ex- Khalistan, greater nagalim etc.
(2) Use 2nd ARC recommendations- ✓ Rename sedition ✓ Put adequate safeguards against its misuse	(2) Misuse of law is no reason to negate it.
(3) Incorporate these provisions in another less serious law	(3) Ensure unity and integrity of nation.

Thus, as SC said in Kedarnath Singh Case, Section 124A should be rarely used and ensure that justice and fundamental rights prevail

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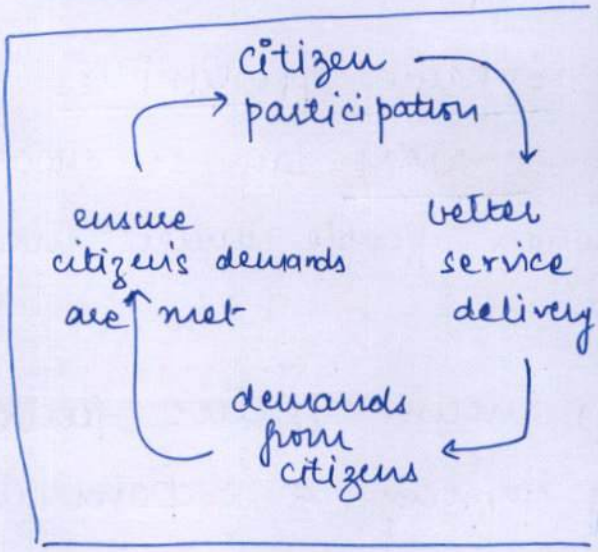
5. "Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

E-governance is a two way process and active citizen participation is the only way to ensure success of such efforts in rural India.

Need for Citizen Participation

(1) Virtuous cycle – to ensure better public participation



(2) Bridge the digital divide

RURAL	35%
URBAN	70%

Internet users in Urban and Rural ⇒ will demand better services. Ex- BharatNet

(3) Raise Participation of Rural folks

Ex- New schemes can be fool proofed by citizens to ensure they are adequately used.

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(4) Ensure social audit

Ex- online auditing of MGNREGA by rural India.

(5) Generate new sources of income

Ex- Ombithurai rural panchayat earned 15 lakh p.a by online tendering of wind energy.

(6) Enhance opportunities

Ex - e-NAM can be successful only when people understand its utility better.

(7) Ensure effective fund utilization by forging a bottom up approach

(8) Aid in building smart villages and aspirational blocks.

Citizen participation in rural India in e-governance can bridge the Bharat-India divide and lead the nation into Amrit Kaal

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6. How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational District Programme aims to uplift the socio-economic parameters of backward districts and enhance their contribution in India's developm..

Achievements of ADP

(1) Infrastructural gains - With Gati Shakti scheme, railways as well as roadways have seen a steady growth.

(2) Use of Digital technology - Data driven governance has bought bounties for the poor as well.
Ex - enhanced industries in underdeveloped areas.

(3) Governance Deficit bridged - With social audits, dashboards and visible changes, better governance objectives

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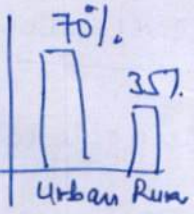
have been met.

(5) Targeted Development - by engaging less developed pockets into growth story.

Lacunas

(1) Persistence of Digital Divide (Internet use)



(2) Underdeveloped pockets still seen
Ex - Slums, unsanitary conditions still seen in aspirational districts

(3) Siloed Reforms - other schemes like smart city, smart village remain aloof.

(4) NITI Aayog Reports still highlight non-facilitation of schemes to some areas.

Thus, ADP has seen mixed response and it has to enhance in 3S - Speed, Scale and System to improve

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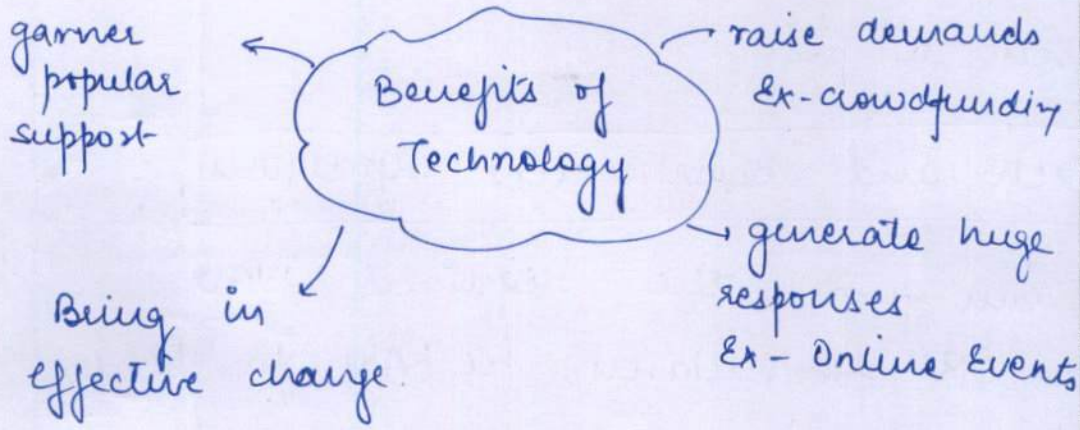
7. Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Technology driven NGO's can bring in a silent revolution in India's growth story with 300 mn mobile phone users.



Role of Technology in advancing NGO sector :-

(1) Fund provider - Online altruists like sonu Sood etc can well raise performing standards of NGO's.

(2) Mobilize functionaries :
Ex - Youth collecting for disbursal of sanitary Napkins by NGO Alkam in Lucknow.

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(3) Act as lobby group - by voicing popular opinion of NGO's.
Ex - Concerns against FCRA

(4) Diverse Platform to help demand-supply meet. Ex - food from marriages collected by kalpavriksha NGO and given to poor

Tech and beneficiaries symbiosis

(1) Can find the required NGO
Ex - CRY for children, HelpAge for elderly

(2) Ripple Effect generated - by highlighting successful stories.

(3) Crowdfunding opportunities for poor
Ex - recent crowdfunding for a poor girl's heart transplant.

Issues → Digital Divide
→ Prone to misuse
↳ cyber bullying, sextortion and other crimes

Thus, technology has enhanced the arena of civil society operations and vijaykumar's committee on Cybersecy can help tread a safe way

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8. Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Foreign Educational institutions can bring in the much required fund and expertise in India's educational agenda, but the path can well be risky.

Positive implications of Entry of FEI's in Technical education and Higher Ed

(1) Increase R&D infra (Presently 0.9% of GDP spent on it)

(2) Bring in latest technology
- collaborate with KIRAN, CURIE scheme

(3) Can handhold talented people who lack resources

(4) Can lead to higher Gross enrollment ratios in higher education due to enhanced opportunities

(5) Collaborate with Atal labs to enhance India's patent ecosystem

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Threats of this interference

1) May lead to brain drain, as foreign nations would want to employ them

2) Can be a source of illicit money, channelised for nefarious activities

3) India's patent ecosystem isn't apt to ensure safety of our Traditional knowledge

4) lack of effective arbitration systems may lead to foreign institutes not preferring it.

5) loss of traditional knowledge and education systems (Eklavya schools etc)

The partition mayhem due to colonial powers have had scars on India and it is important to have adequate safeguards before allowing FIE's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's policy of vasudev Kutumbaka has now spread to as far and wide as Latin America

Flourishing relation between India and latin america

(1) Trade Potential enhanced due to schemes like Dekho Apna Desh.

(2) Use of Diaspora to engage with this area (32 mn Diaspora)

(3) Connectivity help by Technological exchange

(4) Cultural ties due to buddhist philosophies

(5) Effect of Bollywood prevalent there.

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Critical element of foreign policy

- act as gateway to america
- ensures India's rise as a jagat guru
- manifest PM's Panch Pran where we raise our capabilities to engage with other nations

Thus, latin america is the new breeding ground for Indian foreign relations to take shape

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt trap diplomacy is a neo-colonial policy of imposing huge debts on a nation and then extracting geo-political benefits from it.

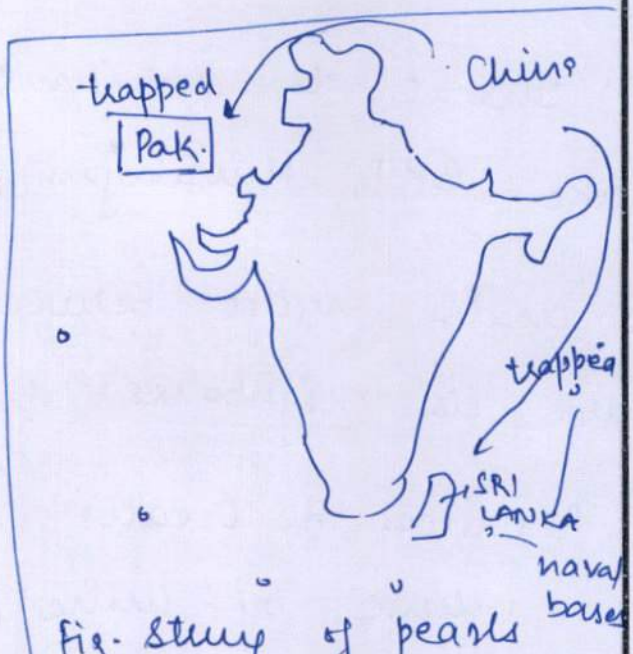

Fig. String of pearls Strategy of China

Debt trap diplomacy

① Sri lanka - unable to pay loan it has leased hambantota port to China for 99 years.

(2) Similar happened to Mauritius archipelago.

Impact of China's dept-trap

① Fuels salami slicing - China forces its neighbours to give away its territories.

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(2) leads to surrounding of China's bases around India.

(3) India's soft power becomes redundant as everyone tries to gain credit from China

(4) Threat to sovereignty by plans like BRI, Himalayan quad etc

(5) creates wedge between India and its neighbours.

(6) Resources of Oceans are prone to misuse by China.
Ex- Polymettalic nodules.

Thus, China's Debt trap policy is a major deterrent to India's plan of becoming a Vishwa guru and thus its evil plans must be widely publicised.

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11. Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

B.R. Ambedkar calls Indian constitution "a bag of borrowing", owing to the influence of other nations it has, while ensuring distributive justice.

Indian Constitution - amalgamation

(1) South African

Procedure of Election of President.

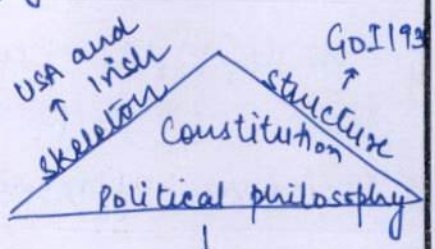

Fig - Sources of Const"

(2) Canadian

- federation with a strong centre, appointment of Governor by centre and Advisory jurisdiction of SC

(3) USA

- Independence of Judiciary, Fundamental Rights, Judicial system

(4) British

- Parliamentary Privileges, Rule of Law, Bicameralism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Weimar Constitution
- suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency

Indian Constitution - Source of Social Justice, Pluralism and Equality

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(1) Fundamental Rights - Golden trinity of Ar 14, 19, 21 ensure complete justice.

(2) Positive affirmations under Ar 16(3), 16(4A), 16(4) ensure social justice is ensured.

(3) Ensuring special needs of the area are met - fifth and Sixth schedule ensure land of tribals is conserved

(4) Gandhian philosophy promoted through Ar 243 - Village Panchayat and Gram Sabha.

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(5) Diversity maintained
Ex - Ar 29, 30 ensure upholding one's culture and education

(6) Religious rights upheld
=) Ar 25, 26, 27 freedom to conscience and religion.

(7) Human Rights upheld under Ar 23 and 24 - by not allowing begar and children's rights being upheld.

(8) Preservation of lingual diversity
- schedule 8 of the constitution

(9) Preamble - the identity card of constitution (Palkivala) upholds secularism as fundamental to our constitution.

Thus, despite being a bag of borrowing, it has still stood the test of time due to its power to accomodate diversity and prevent despotism

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Marital rape refers to forcing onto one's spouse without her consent.

It is still not recognised illegal in India.

Need for criminalising Marital Rape

- ensure dignity of women
- rape remains a rape, no matter who the perpetrator is
- next step in human rights reform
- deliver justice to many victims of such crimes
- rising cases of women accusing their spouse of marital rape
- will act as deterrent for those thinking of executing it
- "rape" as a crime shouldn't be present in any democratic civilised society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications of ensuring legal protection for victims

(1) Will deliver justice to women in private sphere.

(2) Reduce sexual exploitation of women

(3) Ensure "dignity of body" and "choice" to women

But,

(1) It would be difficult to prove a marital rape case - due to lack of evidence.

(2) May be used as a weapon by powerful women for economic gains

Ex - misuse of Dowry Act.

(3) Real victims, those in rural areas etc may remain unaware and might not even report cases.

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(4) May increase judicial pendencies

(5) Prop up of legal challenges -
"Did the man misconstrue the consent?"
"Did the woman withdrew the consent between the act".

Way Forward

↳ Developed nations are seeing the past relations of married couple ⇒ if they have strained relations → No marital rape (misuse), else case is taken up ⇒ this can be done

It is now time to legalise marital rape as highlighted by Justice verma committee while putting adequate safeguards to prevent misuse.

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13. "The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian model of federalism, inspired from Canadian model has more centralizing tendencies to ensure unity of our nation.

Indian - federalism - too centralized

1. Single citizenship (Ar 5, Part III)
2. Emergency provisions (Ar 352)
3. Case of President's rule (Ar 356) imposed unilaterally from centre onto the states.
4. Heavier hand of centre in case of concurrent and residuary subjects (seventh schedule, Ar 248)
5. Finance commission formation by President (Ar 280)
6. Role of centre in state subjects (Ar 249, 250, 252 etc)

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(7) Method of election of governor - based on President's hand and seal

(8) Centre's role in devolving executive functions to state without consent.

(9) Indestructible Union with destructible States (Ar 2,3)

But, there is adequate space and autonomy for state

(1) Written constitution - ensures division of power adequately.

(2) Independent Judiciary - upholds rights of states vis-a-vis centre

(3) Bodies like GST Council, Inter-state Council (Ar 263), Zonal council - ensure state participation

(4) Paradiplomacy
Ex- West Bengal negotiating Teesta deal.

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(5) Seventh schedule ensures effective distribution of subjects for states to devolve power.

(6) Cooperative Federalism - seen through NITI Aayog's report, demand for performance related grants etc

(7) Council of states - represent the demands of state effectively.

(8) Local self Governance bodies have further given autonomy to states and led to their enhanced participation.

(9) Rise of local Parties - manifest- state's position.

Thus, Indian Federalism is a classic example of what Morris Jones calls a "bargaining federalism" - moving between centre and state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The big bang reform in Election Commission of India's appointment will significantly enhance public trust on ECI.

Recent judgement has led to a collegium appointing ECI members comprising of PM, leader of opposition and Cabinet Minister (govt mandated

Reasons of calling it as a big bang reform -:

(1) Justice will not only be done, but will be seen to be done

(2) Reduce political interference in appointment of ECI

(3) ECI's mandate of superintendence of elections (Art 324) will be easily

completed.

(4) Election procedure should be devoid of political interference

(5) Was earlier a major criticism of ECI governance ecosystem

(6) Repose public faith on election procedure ⇒ reduce claims of EVM tampering.

Far-reaching implications

(1) Will act as catalyst to take other reforms

(2) Ensure independence of ECI

(3) ECI can better impose Model Code of Conduct

(4) Can now be given powers to de-register political parties

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But, some issues still remain

(1) Criminalization of Politics (48% lok Sabha MP's have criminal cases against them)

(2) Events of EVM tampering slogans, require introduction of VVPATs

(3) Qualification of ECI should be mandated

(4) Administrative expenses must be charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

(5) Should be given power to de-register Political Parties.

Thus, this reform is a tip of the iceberg and more needs to be done to uphold transparency in election system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Technology and globalisation have brought new opportunities and threats for India, requiring major changes for India's civil services culture.

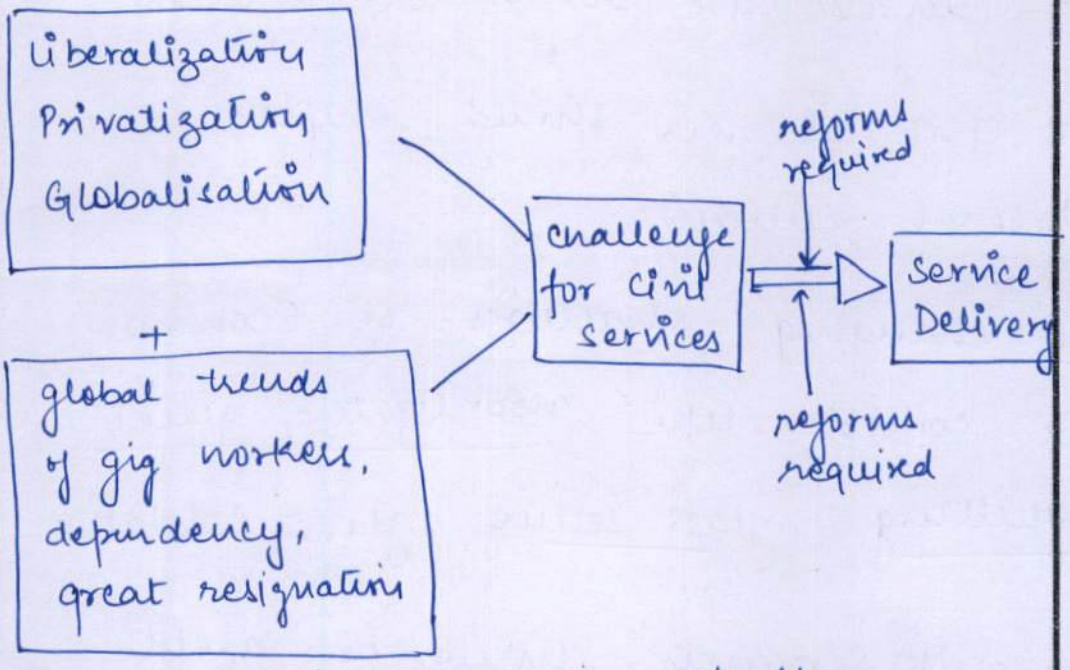

fig - explaining emerging challenges

Challenges from global trends integration

① Ripple Effect - be it economy (depression) or social movement (Me Too), all penetrate within Indian borders

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⇒ require civil services to be flexible and agile to change

② New threats require sector specific knowledge.
Ex- Cyber security and new threats of Ransomware, DoS attack, phishing

⇒ civil services should employ lateral entrants.

③ changing structures of Economy
Ex - concepts like moonlighting, quiet quitting, glass ceiling, glass escalator

⇒ civil servants should be adept to new trends and ensure Policy initiatives precede the upcoming challenges.

④ Global uncertainty has effect on domestic policies.
Ex- Inflation due to Russia-Ukraine war

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Civil services should be accustomed to ensure the nation can bear these changes.

holistic reforms for effective service delivery

(1) New services - like need for Wifi, open public spaces, smart villages

(2) ensure safety - from cybefrauds and insecurity.

(3) Cater to changing demography

→ need for geriatric care (15% elderly by 2050)

(4) Urbanization challenges to be effectively managed

(17% urban population lives in slums, 35% dont get safe water)

Thus, Hota committee and Surendranath Committee recommendations to introduce lateral entry and foreign training can turn our 'rusted steel frame' to 'trusted steel frame'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Data is the new oil and its effective exploration can ensure that governance objectives get transformed into good governance

Role of Open data in promoting transparency and accountability

(1) Ensure quality check - By cross-verification of funds spent.
Ex - Recent CAG report suggests that 7 crore rupees from Ayushman Bharat was spent on "dead" beneficiaries.

(2) Data analytics - can be used to target governance at places required the most.
Ex - focus on slums in urban areas under In situ slum development project of PM Awas Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Build Trust on Govt

Ex- releasing GM research will ensure that people trust GM crops whole-heartedly

(4) Efficient service delivery

Ex- muster rolls of MGNREGA can be cross verified during social audits to reduce "ghost beneficiaries".

(5) Governance outcomes enhanced

Ex- govt will pre-emptively work for development of poor.

Challenges of ensuring quality and reliability of open data

(1) Authenticity - hackers might change data and lead to unexpected outcomes.

(2) Ransomware threats

Ex- Recent NPS of america targeted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Threat to critical infrastructure like Nuclear Energy, Medical records
Ex- recent hacking of Kudankulam Server

(4) Privacy challenged (Puttaswamy case)
leak of private personal information like sexual orientation etc.

(5) Threat from external actors like J.eM, ISIS etc

Way forward

↳ K. Gopalkrishna committee recommendation of data localisation must be upheld
↳ critical infra must be safeguarded at all cost

Thus, data being the new oil, requires protection across border to ensure it isnt misutilized on whims and fancies of miscreants

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

'Zero food' children are an aspect of hidden hunger where chances of malnutrition in children occur due to intergenerational causes.

'Zero food' children

- evident from hunger deaths in Kalahand, Odisha
- stunted children and anaemic girls.

Fact file -:
37.5% stunted kids
36% wasted kids
55% anaemic women
60% male obesity
45% female obesity

Relation of 'zero food' children and maternal nutrition] VICIOUS CYCLE

anaemic women → low weight gain at birth → stunted / wasted children → Poor economy due to lagged development → anaemic women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Maternal nutrition - strategy to reduce 'zero food' children

(1) Ensure they have antibodies to fight from prevalent infections

(2) Will given an upper edge to kids - aware of balanced diet, ensure adequate nutrition

(3) Early childhood nutrition last throughout life → develops immunity → provides strength → ensure survival

(4) Inter-generational under nutrition is hard to break.

(5) Balanced diet and effective screening of mother can ensure a hail and hearty child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

strategies for above

① POSHAN abhiyan - to enhance nutritional level

② Use of ASHA and ANM workers - prescribe Iron and Folic Acid tablets

③ Mid-day Meals to comprise of balanced diet.

④ Effective check on mother's diet Ex- NFSA gives extra ration to pregnant women.

Thus, ensuring health of mothers can give rise to inter-generational dividend by managing nutritional problem at the beginning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rare diseases are those diseases, whose occurrence is so miniscule, that often drug companies either dont spend on their research, or make their medicines too costly to recover cost.

Effect of tax exemption
- reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure (60% in India)
- ensure easy availability of food and drugs
- case of social justice
- In line with NIDHI scheme

CONCERNS RELATED TO RARE DISEASES

① vicious cycle

affect few → pharma Companies charge high to recover cost → unaffordability → affect few

(2) Lack of screening
Ex - pre birth Down's syndrome screening is still a non-starter in India

(3) Socio-cultural practices - marriage within the family increases the chances ⇒ ↑ regressive genes
⇒ Many people are unaware about it

(4) Lack of dedicated hospitals for treatment

(5) Costly treatment and food supplements

(6) challenge of care for the person by the family.

(7) Often these people are destituted as families are unable to afford their expenses {22% poor in India as per Tendulkar committee.}

(8) Lack of govt support for them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Resolution

(A) From users side

(1) Enhance awareness

(2) Effective channel to understand these diseases

(B) Infrastructure

(1) Primary healthcare should atleast understand them

(2) Medical facilities atleast in towns.

(C) Govt

(1) Ensure schemes like NIDHI take off

(2) Publicise presence of such schemes

Thus, effective solution of rare diseases will ensure that all SDG's are met as it will result in holistic development of all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indo Pacific is seeing the "New great game" with rising of Powers like India, China, Australia etc.

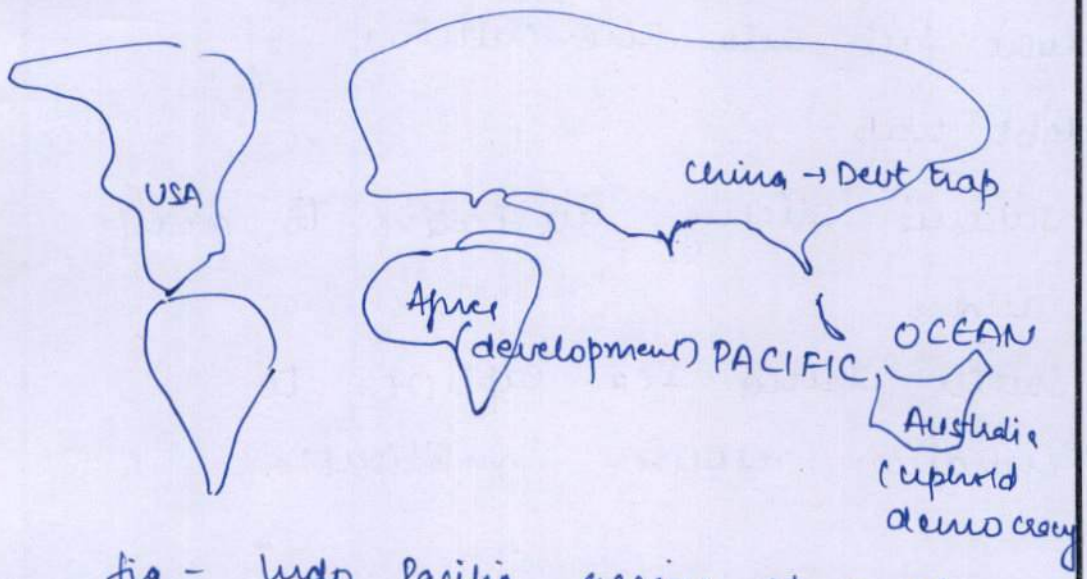
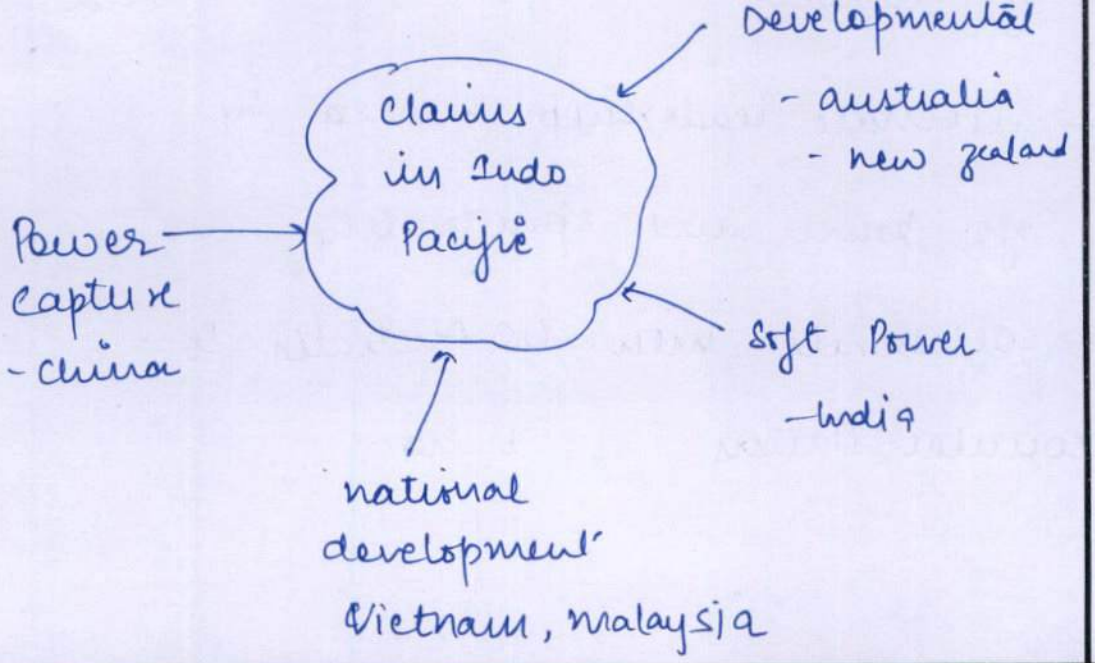


fig - Indo Pacific region at a glance



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Need for understanding intentions of various nations

(1) The China deal

- important to ensure other nations don't fall into the clutches of debt trap
- salami slicing initiative to grasp land
- South China Sea capture to enhance resource mobilisation

(2) Indian aim

- of ensuring Vasudaiv Kutumbakam
- alternate leadership guided by soft power and spirituality
- collaborate with US, Australia to counter claims of China.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

will result in effective collaborations

(1) Trade trap - India not accepting RCEP membership ensured its own interest.

(2) Connectivity Partnership - Bhutan not becoming part of BRI, signifies it understands China's motive

(3) China - Russia - Pak axis aim to monopolise capital and resources ⇒ Nations like Sri Lanka and Nepal should remain wary

(4) Trade - ASEAN countries trade with India can be enhanced (from present 5%.)

Thus, realistic collaboration in Indo-Pacific requires nations to know the background for such collaboration

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

North East region is connected through a chicken neck corridor and its stability is required to ensure stability of India

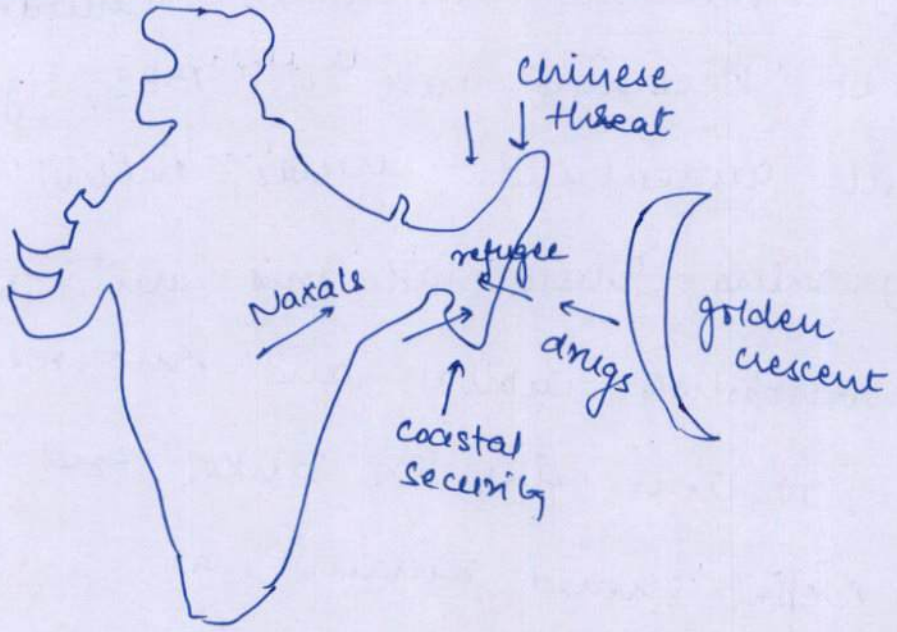

Fig - Internal & External threats to North east

Need to address internal and external challenges as

(1) Impediment to growth

Ex- violence reduces developmental gains

(2) Build Human resource
Ex- Drug taking youth is a threat

(3) Effective development
Ex- rise of immigrant refugees will put strain on resources → lead to conflict.

(4) Ensure Targeted Development
Ex- under DONER scheme, infra both hard and soft will be built in North East

---

It can serve as a pivotal connecting space

---

(1) Protects India from China's aggression

(2) help maintain close ties with Bangladesh

(3) Gateway to ASEAN and trade relations there

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Near the strategic Indo Pacific

(5) Huge potential of natural resources

Way Forward

→ Engage Inter State Council Ar263

→ NE Zonal council can be engaged for development

→ Tailor made solutions for development, no one size fits all approach

→ boundary demarcation to reduce conflict

Thus, NE region needs HIRA (highway, Infra, Railway and Aviation) to fully develop its potential.

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NO 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2415)

Name of Candidate	MEDHA ANAND		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	105670
Center	DELHI	Date	4.08.23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. भारत में राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिरता से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Examine the persisting issues related to fiscal stability of states in India. What measures are needed to address these issues? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fiscal stability of states under Indian federalism is contingent upon centre, which ensures states fiscal standards.

Persisting issues in fiscal stability of states:

(1) Loss of Revenue due to GST to producing states during COVID. A shortfall of ₹2.5 mn

(2) Inability to borrow from outside, if they have outstanding loan to centre

(3) Skewed tax devolution Ex- cess and surcharge don't go into state's kitty

(4) Issues with Finance Commission recommend
- Dont give due attention to state's specific requirement. Ex - removal of special category state's fund.

(5) Tied funds lead to reduced discretionary power of states in executing schemes.

(6) Execution lies with state but most often they lack the resources.

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(6) States arent allowed to issue T-bills

(7) Lack of municipal bonds popularity within states.

(8) Asymmetric Taxation in seventh schedule

Measures to address this issue:

(1) Paradiplomacy should include state taking direct funds from abroad

(2) Deeper penetration of municipal bonds and allowing State Masala bonds

(3) Enhance untied funds in central sector scheme

(4) Consolidated funds of state should have guarantee of CFI → will enhance trust on state.

(5) Fiscal Council of India should be established to devolve funds.

(6) GST should adequately compensate producer states (as it is a consumption based tax).

Thus, to ensure state's fiscal viability N. K. Singh Committee's recommendation to enhance their spending limits should be executed

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2. हालांकि रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के अनेक लाभ हैं, लेकिन यह जोखिम रहित भी नहीं है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The internationalisation of rupee has many advantages, yet it is not devoid of risks. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Internationalisation of rupee implies use of rupee in external trade by large number of countries to exchange goods and services.

It comes with its own sets of advantages and challenges

ADVANTAGE

- Reduced currency exchange risks
- ensure higher trade
- penetrate into countries embargoed by USA. Ex- Iran, Russia trade
- Enhance Developmental Gains
- Portray India as a World leader "Jagat Guru"
- reduce trade deficit due to enhanced trade
- more employment opportunities as trade will become "export led"
- crucial to transform india into a 5 trillion economy

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Issues with rupee internat

- External shocks will have deeper impacts on India
- Enhanced chances of "fly by money"
- require reforms like full capital account convertability
- face the trilemma of "Exchange Rate Stability, Capital ac. conv.y and independent monetary policy"
- will reduce RBI's capacity to manage inflation (Demand-supply)
- might require de-dollarisation (will have its own ramification)

Way Forward
- → limit capital account convertability
- → currency swap agreements based on clearly laid rules
- → Full Capital account convertability only when 4 conditions of N.K. Singh committee are met

With coming up of Nostro, Vostro account, currency swaps etc. internationalizat of rupee has gained pace but adequate safeguards should be placed for domestic economy

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3. भारत में विभिन्न विकास पहलों की लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों में बार-बार सार्वजनिक व्यय से संबधी अक्षमताओं को उजागर किया गया है। इन अक्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनके समाधान हेतु अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

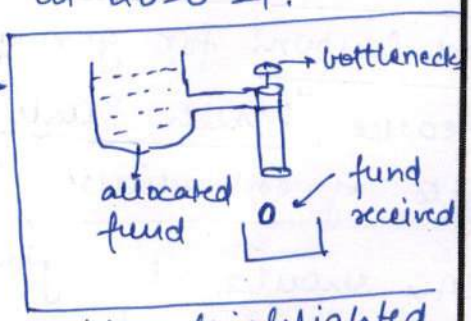
Audit reports on various development initiatives in India have frequently highlighted inefficacies in public expenditure. Identify these inefficacies and suggest measures that can be taken to address them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Audit reports act as financial report card of various schemes highlighting many scheme's achievements and also their failures. Ex - 2G scam was highlighted by CAG report.

Inefficiences highlighted by audit reports -

(1) Unused funds - around 60% of Nirbhaya fund was lying unused in 2020-21.

(2) Leakage of funds → - often funds get transferred to "ghost beneficiaries".



Ex - adhar - Ration card link highlighted 3.5 mn bogus beneficiaries of PDS.

(3) Quality of Material - often highest quality material roads break after first rains ⇒ diversion of funds in corruption

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(4) Farm waivers are often targeted to rich farmers. Poor farmers dont get the requisite help (85% marginal farmers in India)

(5) Interest loan subvention schemes are utilised by richer strata. Ex 45% farmers still dependent on informal lenders.

(6) In schemes like PM Awas Yojana, bogus beneficiaries are alloted flats.

(7) Urea that is subsidised used to get channeled to industries.

Measures — ① Direct Benefit Transfer - resulted in saving of 165 mn since inception

② Neem coated Urea in agriculture, Food Coupons for giving food subsidy

③ Reduce "March Rush", give bimonthly targets of expenditure

④ CAG should be given powers to allow passing funds for scheme.

⑤ 3rd party audit of schemes enhanced.

Thus, to ensure sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas, developmental deficit should be reduced by efficient targeting of schemes.

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4. उत्पादन से संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु सरकार की प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है। साथ ही, इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

How can the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme help in achieving an Atmanirbhar Bharat? What are the challenges in realizing its objectives? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Production linked incentive (PLI) scheme intends to reward benefits to manufactures based on the incremental quantum of their production in various sectors.

PLI scheme → Pharma
→ Food Processing
→ Manufacturing
→ Electronics

PLI scheme's role in Atmanirbhar Bharat

(1) Incentivise local production by giving tax benefits etc to producers.

(2) Ensure import substitution of important intermediate and raw materials Ex API's in Pharma, semiconductor chips for solar panel etc

(3) Boost employment - with present labour

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force participation rate of 45%, incentivising production will enhance employment.

(4) Export led growth - by manufacturing important components of Global supply chains. Ex- Mobile handset parts etc.

(5) Enhance forex reserves (presently around $600 mn) - to insure greater import cover.

(6) Reduce fiscal deficit by enhancing trade prospects

(7) Give a boost to Make in India and Assemble in India

Challenges

Raw material
- lack of reserves of oil, cobalt, etc
- limited land

Labour
- lack of skill
- brain drain
- financial constraint

Infrastructural
- logistics cost 11%
- lack of railway rakes
- poor internet connectivity

External challenges
- global supply disruption by war
- protectionism outside (Ex- America first)

Thus, to ensure PLI scheme's role in realizing Atmanirbhar Bharat's vision we need RAPID changes (Result oriented, Add Finances, Participation of People, Internat' support and Development oriented factories.

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5. भारत के नवाचार परिवेश के समक्ष कौन-सी विभिन्न चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

What are the various challenges that India's innovation ecosystem faces? How can these challenges be addressed? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's rank in the recent Global Innovation Index of 42 out of 55 countries show the dismal performance in innovation.

Challenges in India's Innovation Ecosystem

(1.) Unclear IPR Policy - Intellectual Property Rights incentivise innovation and must reduce "evergreening patents", while simultaneously enhancing innovation

(2) Lack of funds - Taxation on Angel Funds and venture capitalist reduce funds available for startups investing in 'state-of-the-art' technologies.

(3) Lack of Infrastructural support - Delays in product registration, land allotment dissuades innovation

(4) Policy uncertainity - often results in retrospective taxations, harrasment of producers etc.

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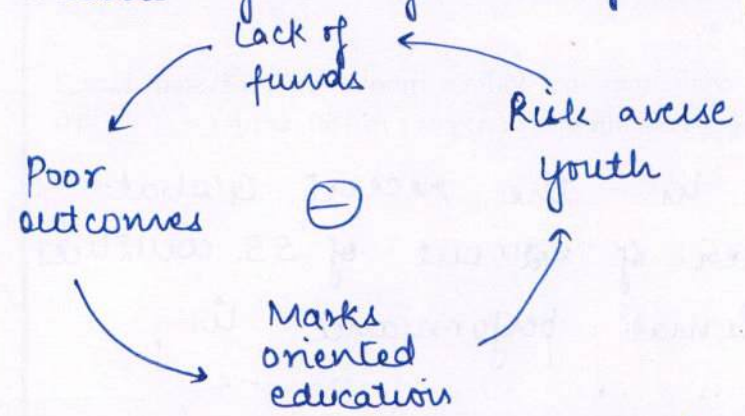
(5) Vicious cycle of lack of entrepreneurial zeal



(6) Lack of international collaboration with subject experts on AI, ML, IoT etc

(7) Infrastructural gaps and unskilled youth

Solutions ① Raise IPR awareness Ex-IPNani

② Greater proliferation of Atal Tinkering Labs

③ Close collaboration of schools with like of NASA, ICAR, CSE etc

④ hold challenges in colleges. Ex- robot, ornithopter etc.

⑤ Lab based studies should be part of curricula in schools + colleges

⑥ Innovative products should be added as a category in Priority sector lending.

Thus, a combination of infrastructural development and focus on skilling and enhancing entrepreneurial zeal through Stand up India, Start Up India, Mudra loans will ensure results

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन में वृद्धि से मोटे अनाज की खेती का पुनरुद्धार किस प्रकार हो रहा है। साथ ही, भारत में मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन को गति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

How is the advent of climate change leading to the revival of cultivation of millets? What steps have been taken by the government to give an impetus to millet production in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Climate change induced warming has reduced other crops ability to manage stress with millets emerging as a "bright star" in agriculture.

Fig - major millet producing areas in India

Fact file
- 80mnT = millet production 2022
- India 5th largest producer in the world
- 2nd largest in Asia

Advent of climate change leading to revival of millets

(1) Drought Tolerant - Ragi, Jowar, Bajra grow abundantly in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra etc despite heat stress.

(2) Less water requirement - Since most countries are water stressed, millets

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provide an excellent alternative

(3) Nutritional security - Decreasing production of other crops is fully compensated as millets provide adequate nutrition, if not more. Ex - Ragi has Vitamin A, B, etc

(4) Less cost involved - With climate change led financial losses, millets provide huge harvest in minimum investment.

(5) Negative feedback to climate change - unlike paddy which leads to methane emission or issue of stubble, millets are mess free.

Steps by Govt

(1) National Millet Mission [Ex - Odisha's millet movement]

(2) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture promotes Millet.

(3) Increasing awareness by declaration of UN Decade of Millet, Year of millet

(4) Extension facilities by engaging with ICAR

(5) Collaboration with FSSAI in 'Eat Right Movement' and providing processed millet products.

Thus, through schemes like PM SAMPADA, Ragi chips, Jowar Finger can lead to climate resilience as well as nutritional security (SDG2)

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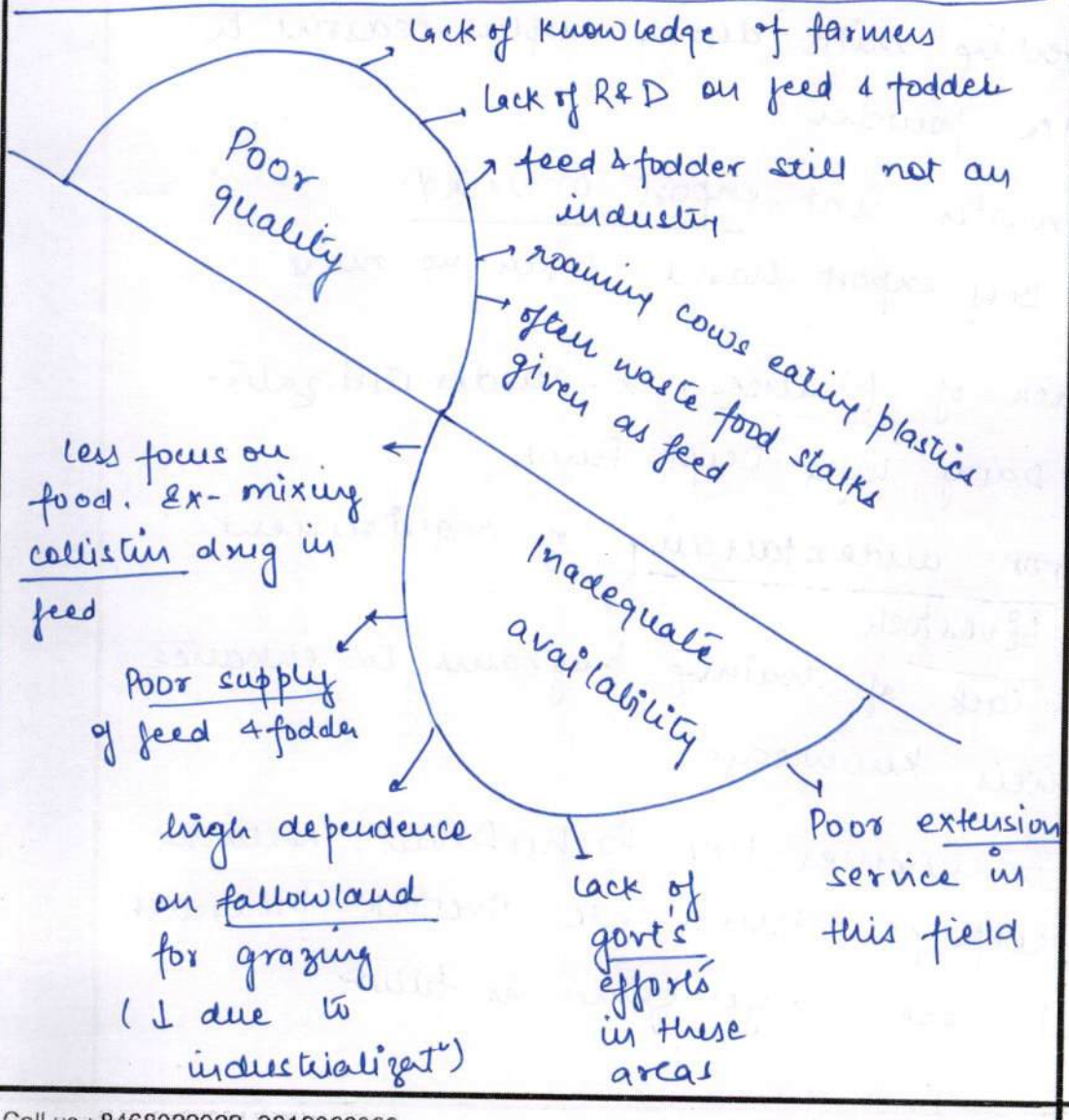
7. चारे की खराब गुणवत्ता और उसकी अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता भारत में पशुधन की कम उत्पादकता के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Poor quality and inadequate availability of feeds and fodder are the major reasons behind the low productivity of the livestock in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Despite having the largest number of cattle, buffaloes and cows in India, our rank isn't commensurate in meat and milk export.

Reasons behind low productivity of livestock in India -:



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But, there are other reasons as well

① Disease in livestock
Ex - Foot and Mouth Disease in cattle
(Recently govt made FMD vaccine mandatory)

② Over reliance on Drugs like colistin - poor focus on good food and hygiene

③ Lack of forward and backward linkages
Ex - meat processing not full fledged, converting milk during surplus seasons to milk powder

④ Growth isnt export oriented
Ex - Beef export hasnt taken up much

⑤ Lack of finances - Ex - underutilization of Dairy Infra Devpt Fund.

⑥ Poor understanding of requirement of livestock
Ex - lack of training programs to enhance farmers knowledge

With schemes like Pashu Dhan, National Beekeeping Mission etc livestock production/- will see huge gains in future

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8. एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन (IPM) क्या है? IPM के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके विभिन्न घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
What is Integrated Pest Management (IPM)? State its objectives and discuss its various components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Integrated Pest Management requires comprehensive pest control by ensuring death of deadly pests while allowing pollinators to thrive.

Objectives of Integrated Pest Management

(1) Not harming pollinators

(2) Solving pest problem comprehensively without adversely affecting environment

(3) Ensure crops aren't disease stuck

(4) Prevent major diseases in crops.
Ex - Rotten stalk in wheat etc

(5) Control major pests like - Bacteria, fungi etc in one go.

(6) Reduce cost implications for farmers.

(7) Ensure climate resilience of crops and pests that might affect it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Components of IPM

(A) Environmental Sustainability
- no loss to ecosystems
- reduced use of poisons
- ensure survival of good pests
- use natural pesticides
- no invasive species to be used

(B) Pest management
- in line with sustainability
- ensure resilience to climate change
- reduce cost overruns for farmers

Thus, IPM has the capacity to double farmer's income (Ashok Dalwai committee and lead India to become a 5 trillion USD economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. बताइए कि किस प्रकार अनाज की वास्तविक कमी की तुलना में खराब खाद्यान्न प्रबंधन भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष एक बड़ी चुनौती रहा है।
How has poor grain management been a greater challenge to food security in India than the actual shortage of grains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's food grain stock has always been above buffer limits owing to govt's constant push to remain high in food security.

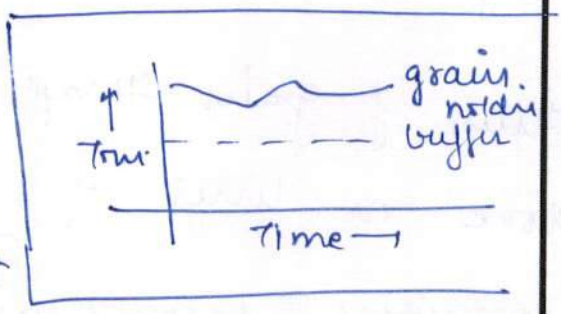
Poor grain management

① storage - in jute bags often leads to infestation by pests.

② open storage - makes them vulnerable to vagaries of nature. Ex- rainfall destroying crops.

③ lack of raised platforms to store grains - water infesting in

④ lack of tech to store grains in clean and hygiene environment



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Solutions

① Integrated Grain Management on lines of Chattisgarh Model

② Proper infra for grain storage

③ Decentralised Food distribution

Producer → state godown → Consumer
Ration shops

← FCI to act as facilitator →

④ Reduce buffer requirements

⑤ store in steel silos not jute bags

⑥ Extra cereals should be distributed freely to poor to ensure no hunger deaths.

Thus, if grain storage is effectively done on lines of WADHWA committee recommendations, it will reduce food shortage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. शहरी कृषि से आप क्या समझते हैं और इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Explain what you understand by urban agriculture and state its types. Discuss its significance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

With rising urban areas, urban agriculture is a major tool for ensuring food security.

Urban agriculture implies growing fruits and vegetables in urban areas in whatever space is available. Types -

① Vertical Gardens - ensure effective use of less space available.

② Terrace farming - growing fruits and vegetables on terrace

③ hydroponics - use of water to grow plants

④ Kitchen gardens - to grow vegetables locally.

Significance

① Economic use - Recently many people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

have started making income from selling these produce.

② Greenery in cement Deserts will soothe temper.

③ Ensure food security which has been challenged because of climate change,

④ will lead to delivery of fresh produce to urban areas

Way forward → Policy support.
- Training
- Easy loan availability
- ensure space allotted.

Thus, urban agriculture holds huge potential to alleviate hunger & ensure economic gains

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. भारत में तीव्र शहरीकरण को देखते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड्स का उपयोग करना आवश्यक हो गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of India's rapid urbanisation, it has become imperative to tap into municipal bonds to meet the rising demand of capital investment in urban areas. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

With 30% of urbanised area which is rapidly increasing and increased requirement of services in these areas, increased flow of finances is a must.

Needs of capital in urbanised area

- infrastructural development like road, railways etc
- additional housing requirement
- sanitation requirements
- associated cost of manpower and material for these.

Capital investment presently (Budget)

- Total expenditure = 15% GDP
  - 12% revenue
  - 3% Capex = 10 lakh crore (highest in last few years)

can be aided by municipal bonds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Requirement of Municipal bonds

① Solve resource crunch of municipalities and State: Ex- Indore municipal bond is one component of ensuring it remains the cleanest city.

② Investment Grade - Recent NITI Aayog report on Municipal bonds have highlighted that 59% municipal bonds issued in India were of investment grade or higher.

③ Rising needs require innovative funding mechanism
Ex- on the lines on IFC's Masala bond, municipal bond can be released internationally with security of Consolidated fund of state.

④ Bottom up approach of development
The revenue kitty of states will ensure that developmental planning occurs bottom up.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ In collaboration with schemes like - climate smart village, smart city etc.

⑥ Reduce fiscal deficit of states and help them in achieving targets of FRBM act to reduce their public Debts.

Issues → ① Lack of awareness in issuing them.

② Trust deficit of public in investing in them.

③ Long gestation periods

④ High face value. Ex - 10 lakh as face value

⑤ Difficulty in bringing in High value individuals

⑥ May lead to crowding out

Way Forward → Centre should handhold states in releasing bonds

→ Increase public trust, security on CFI

→ ↑ awareness of investors

Thus, municipal bonds can enhance capex of the state and kickstart virtuous cycle of high saving rate (28% of GDP now) and investment rate (35% of GDP)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

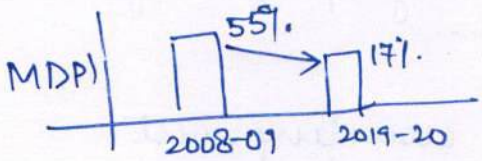
12. भारत ने आर्थिक संवृद्धि, महिला शिक्षा और प्रजनन दर जैसे विभिन्न विकास मानदंडों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल की है। हालांकि, देश की महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में FLFPR में सुधार के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India has achieved significant strides in various development parameters such as economic growth, women's education, and fertility rates. However, the country's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) remains amongst the lowest in the world. Discuss. What measures can be taken to improve the FLFPR in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India ranked 122/146 in Gender Gap Index in 2023, a jump from a position of 135/146 in 2022.

Good performance of India in developmental Parameter

① Reduction in Multidimensional Poverty (MDP)



② Reduction in fertility rates to replacement (TFR) levels {with North South Divide}

Fig: TFR in India

③ Economic growth:

GDP = 2 trillion USD

5th largest economy (nominal)

3rd largest economy (PPP)

per capita income ≈ ₹95,000

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Reduction in Poverty: 235 million people lifted out of (poverty absolute) in 2004-05 to 2015-16

Female labour force Participation Rate still remains low as.

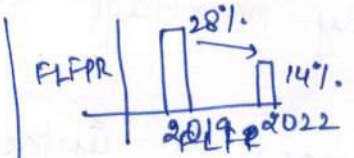


Fig- FLFPR

(A) Infrastructural gaps

(1) lack of toilets in school
⇒ dropout ⇒ ↓skill ⇒ poor LFPR

(2) Feminization of jobs
⇒ reduces women's participation in certain jobs. Ex- mining.

(3) lack of creche facility
⇒ mid career exit of women

(4) lack of opportunities to join market force. Ex- after child grows to an age

(5) Ill effect of maternity Act
⇒ women become undesirable in market economy

(B) Societal issues

(1) Care giving role of women still given primacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Often rich households dissuade their women from working ⇒ consider it as disrespect.

③ Early marriage and child's responsibility

Measures to improve

Education and skill
- build toilets
- school near habitations or transport facility
- scholarship for women

Kiran, Gati, Crèche scheme mid career allow them to join
Stand Up India
creche facility and prevent exploitation

STEM and integration in R&D, etc

Societal changes
- Role models like Kiran Bedi
- Paternity leave
- conducive environment, ↓ gendered roles

Thus, to enhance FLFPR, it is required that govt handhelds society into understanding women's potential and utilizing their skills

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. क्या आपको लगता है कि निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का सहयोग भारत में शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित निवेश मॉडल के सफल विकास की कुंजी है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Do you think that the collaboration of private and public sector is the key to the successful development of an investment model related to urban infrastructure in India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

With rising urban areas, investment models are required to be developed by both public and private sector to turn them into success.

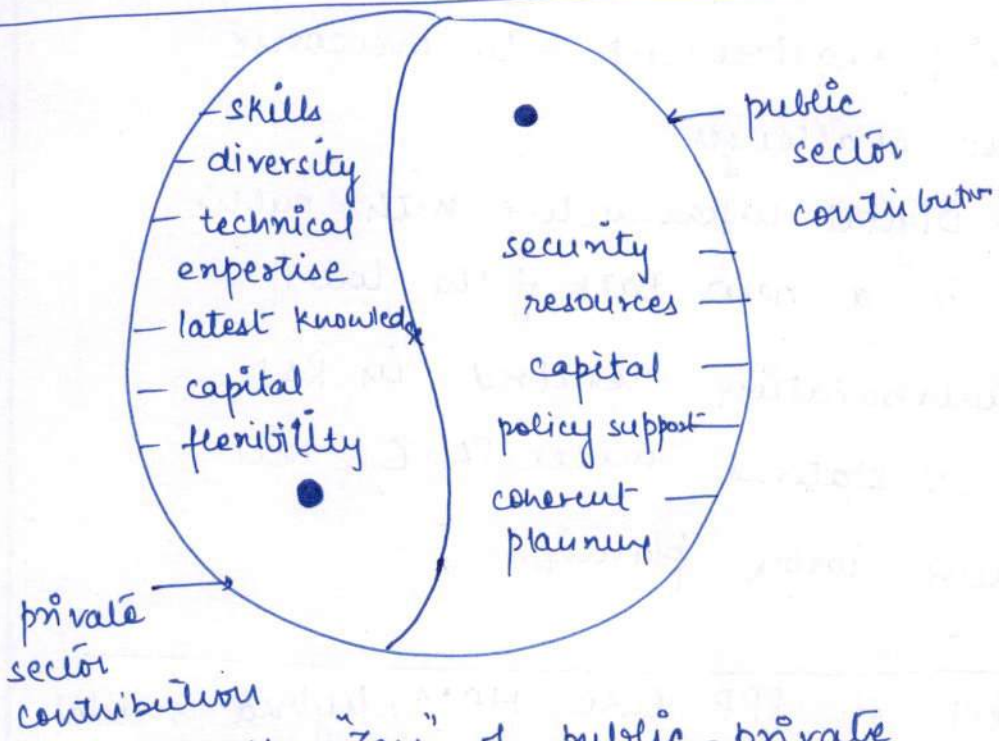


fig - The "Zen" of public-private collaboration in investment models in urban areas

Need for pvt-public collaboration

① Longer gestation periods of infrastructural projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Dynamic nature of projects require constant upgradation.
Ex- automation, new construction techniques

③ Huge funds required - require help from both public and private sector

④ Skill requirement - to overcome latest challenges.
Ex - Digital infrastructure with public wifi is a new talk of the town.

⑤ Collaboration required in R&D
Ex - EV stations under FAME will require proper planning.

Effect of PPP like HAM, hybrid model

① Self sustaining infrastructure:
Ex- Yamuna highway is sustained by private sector and developed by govt's aid.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

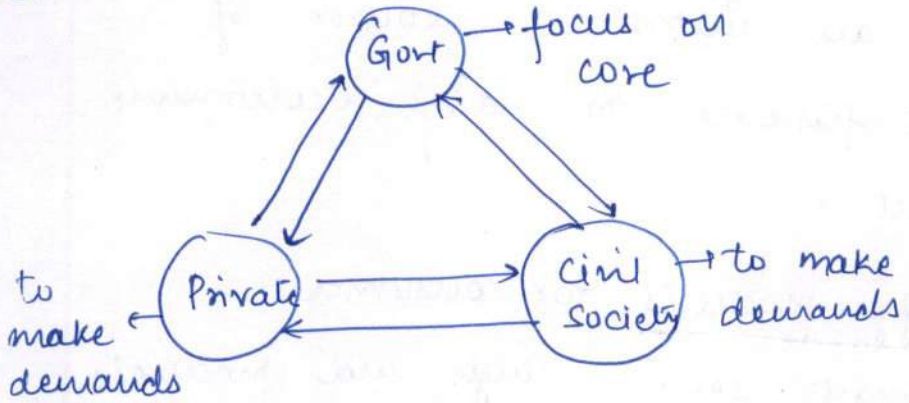
② Reduction in cost

Ex- Use of false ceiling and fly ash from thermal plant can reduce cost of houses in PM Awas Yojana.

③ Environmental sustainability

Ex- Use of plastics in road building

④ Better governance outcomes



Thus, urban infrastructure based on requirements of IR4.0 with connectivity - physical & digital can be achieved by collaboration of public and private.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए गैर-ऋण वित्त के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है। भारत में FDI को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं।

How can Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) act as an important source of non-debt finance for India's economic development? What steps have been taken to boost FDI in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's FDI was 84mn USD in 2022 a jump of 10% from previous years and is expected to rise to USD 100mn soon

FDI as an important source of non-debt finance for India's economic development :-

① Diversify products for consumers
Ex- walmart selling high end products

② Enhance employment opportunities
Ex- any FDI investment will require local labour.

③ Develop nearby areas
- by acting as a market source, it will ensure that nearby areas get developed in terms of connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Aid capex of govt (India's capex = 3% of GDP), FDI can help enhance it.
Ex - investment in road, port, health, education

(5) Foster Atmanirbhar Bharat by enhancing manufacturing
Ex - 100% FDI in pharma industry will boost agenda of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(6) Technical skills and prudence
Ex - use of latest softwares in business

(7) Aid Make in India and Assemble in India

(8) In line with PLI scheme to boost domestic production.

Steps taken to boost FDI in India

(1) Enhancing automatic routes entry
Ex - 100% allowed in pharma, mfg etc

(2) Entry into defence sector to promote indigenisation in defence manufacturing
Ex - 47% allowed, 74% govt approval.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) single window clearance through Daksh Portal

(4) Easy Custom clearance ICEDASH portal

(5) Approval by concerned ministry to reduce time required for approval.

Way Forward

- Enhance IPR systems
- collaborate for training youth
- skill for IR 4.0
- easy entry and exit in FDI
- enhance capital account convertability

Thus, FDI holds huge potential to enhance India's developmental gains and should be leveraged to make India a Jagat Guru.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. भारत में कोयला निष्कर्षण संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे को उन्नत बनाने और कोयले की समग्र प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार हेतु माल ढुलाई लागत को कम करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

There is a need for interventions to enhance the coal evacuation infrastructure and reduce the freight cost to improve the overall competitiveness of coal in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The recent coal shortage led to a loss of 2.3% of GDP to the economy as per a latest CMIE report.

challenges in coal evacuation infrastructure
- lack of access roads
- lesser availability of rakes by railways
- need of heavy machinery to carry them
- environmental guidelines have strict restrictions on them
  - ⇒ coal washing, covering up coal etc.
  - ⇒ enhances cost.

interventions required in coal evacuation infrastructure

(1) Gati Shakti Terminal Model - This will give private siding to coal mining industry for quicker transportation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Ensure connecting infrastructure between coal bearing areas and place of delivery of coal.

(3) Labour charges should be reduced to ensure easy transport

Need to reduce freight cost

- reduces their stand in market
- already have high ash content
- washing adds on to the cost
- logistics cost of 10-12% will further add to cost
- essential for social justice and social security
- reduce cost of exports finally
- have a ripple effect on economy and inflation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to improve competitiveness of coal

(1) Reduce stringest environmental clearances

(2) Policy certainity

(3) Provision of rakes with railways to deliver coal on time

(4) Ensure forward and backward linkages are met

Thus, coal forms the lifeline of the economy and it is essential to reduce costs related to it, for remaining competitive worldwide

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. फसल कटाई के बाद की मूल्य श्रृंखला में अक्षमताओं के कारण लघु और सीमांत किसानों की आजीविका पर अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के साथ-साथ फसल की हानि हो रही है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इन चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The inefficiencies in post-harvest value chain are leading to crop losses, with significant adverse impact on the livelihood of small and marginal farmers. Discuss in the context of India. What steps has the government taken to address these concerns? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Around 40% perishable items go waste due to unavailability of storage systems and freezers, adversely impacting especially small and marginal farmer.

Inefficiencies in Post-harvest value chain

- No cold storage plant
- less food processing
- Essential commodities act leads to ↓ pvt storage
- Reduced forward linkages

↓

- less output
- unable to earn even the input cost
- unable to grow in next season
- cant avail credit

↑

Loss to small and marginal farmers (<2 Ha land) (~85% farmers)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Small and marginal farmers facing brunt of inefficiencies in post-harvest value chain

① Lack of exports
- ↳ fail in sanitary & phytosanitary measures (Ex- flies on Alphonso)
- ↳ less diversified export basket
- ↳ Organic tag ~~not~~ availed

② Ineffective marketing
- ↳ have to finish off the product
- ↳ cant transport to areas within India
- ↳ eNAM not used

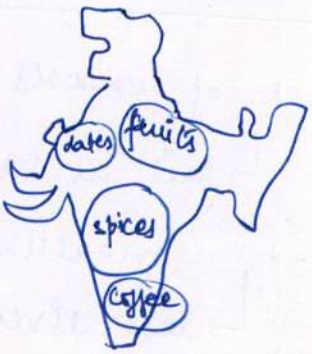
③ Market demands unmet
- ↳ finished products reqd like JAM etc
- ↳ Ready-to-eat meals required Ex- soups etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India

① PM-SAMPADA Yojana to enhance Food Processing

② cluster based approach →



③ PLI scheme in food processing Yojana

④ MAYA scheme to retain youth in agriculture

⑤ Agri Extension by coordinating with ICAR etc.

⑥ Ensure backward and forward linkages

⑦ Matsya Sampada Yojana

⑧ from fork to farm to understand user requirements.

Thus, post harvest value chain development can ensure doubling of farmers income and achieving SDG 2 together

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. भारत में भूमि अभिलेखों से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दे क्या हैं। भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण और 'लैंड टाइटलिंग' (भू-स्वामित्व का निर्धारण) इनके समाधान में कैसे मदद कर सकता है।

What are the existing issues related to land records in India? How can digitisation of land records and conclusive 'land titling' help in addressing them? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent NITI Aayog report on the need to shift from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling has brought this topic again in the news.

Issues with land records

① Based on presumptive land titling - proof of exchange of land needs to be shown, conclusive titleship isn't given.

② High litigation on ownership of land titles.

③ Severely affects land leasing as people are afraid of losing land in the process

④ Incomplete Digitalisation of land Records Scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Unused lands lying vacant as matter is "de jure".

(6) Poor utilization of land assets.

Digitalisation of land records

↳ SWAMITVA scheme to use GIS and GPS to mark land titleship

↳ DMIRLP to ensure that land records are digitised and titleship is conclusive.

Conclusive land titling

↳ govt will give land title to a person

↳ If any dispute arises, case will be fought against the govt.

↳ any compensation to be provided to the litigant will be given by the govt

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits

1. Reduce litigation
2. Enhance land leasing
3. Ease of Doing Business as easy to buy land
4. Adequate compensation to owners during redevelopment project.
5. Ensure easy land transfer
6. Can be used to carry out land reform practices
7. Ensure that no one illegally captures some one else's land

Thus, land record digitisation & conclusive land titling can ensure that land can be easily transferred as an asset.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में डीकार्बोनाइजेशन, विकेंद्रीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण की प्रवृत्तियां तेजी से उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
When it comes to the energy sector, the trends of decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitisation are fast emerging. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Energy sector is witnessing fast pace changes due to coming up of new technology like Green hydrogen, EV etc

Decarbonisation of Energy Sector

Need → to ↓ GHG
→ reverse global warming
→ ensure climate temp ≯ 1°C rise
→ reverse climate change effects

Ways of Decarbonisation

Non-renewable → use fly ash in construction
→ coal washing to reduce dust
→ cover coal rakes, so that PM dont travel in air

Renewable

① Emphasis on Solar Energy through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Schemes like Solar Mission, KUSUM.

Use of "Solar Mitras" to train repair works

② New and emerging markets of green hydrogen

③ E-vehicles (zero emission → from vehicle, → from industry mfg. vehicles)

→ use of Li-ion battery

→ charged by electricity

④ Use of wind energy, water energy and OTEC.

Decentralisation

① connecting power generated by farmers by solar energy to grid

② transfer of energy to far flung areas by local production

③ consumers asking for use of renewable energy to energy producer

④ Use of Biogas - GOBARDHAN scheme

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Digitisation of Energy sector

- use of new machinery
- payment of energy via online methods
- use of UDAY scheme
- online Renewable certificates in energy production.

Thus, in lieu of commitments to Paris climate change, it is imperative to further these trends by

- increase R&D
- collaborate with international best practices
- clean energy cess ↑
- more bonds and CSR activities in energy sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. यद्यपि भारत में कृषि सब्सिडी ने किसानों की आय में वृद्धि की है, तथापि इन्होंने पर्यावरणीय निम्नीकरण और जैव विविधता के ह्रास में भी योगदान दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Agricultural subsidies have supported farmers' income in India, but they have also contributed to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India gives 4% of its GDP as subsidies with 2% going as food subsidy 1.75% of GDP as fertilizer subsidy.

Subsidy Regime in India

- Direct
  - PM KISAN
  - Rythu Bandhu
  - PM AASHA
- Indirect
  - fertiliser
  - input
  - seed
  - loan

Agricultural subsidies helping farmers

① Reduced input cost - Subsidised Urea, DBT subsidy reduce input cost

② Ensured output cost - paying MSP or difference of market rate and MSP falls as a burden on govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Increase in formal credit growth - due to interest subvention scheme.

④ Reduction in cases of suicide due to assured supply

⑤ PM KISAN - Rs 6000/- is given and it acts as a source of assured income

Loss to State
- subsidy leakage
- ↑ Fiscal deficit
- less money for other deept gains
- cases in WTO

Affects environment

① Skewed NPK ratio

reqd 4:2:1

actual 6 : 8.2 : 1

② Focus on MSP crops especially wheat rice systems. Issues -

→ water guzzling crops

→ lack of other crops

→ lack of focus on horticultural crops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ huge import dependence of oil due to lack of production

③ introduction of GM crops
- biodiversity loss
- mingling of natural & GM species.

④ Prevents diversification of system of cropping

⑤ Promotes monoculture ⇒ "leads to green deserts"

⑥ farmers get caught in "cobweb phenomenon"
Ex - pulse selling for high prices this season, everyone to grow it next year.

Thus, there is a need to recalibrate the way in which subsidies are planned to reduce their negative consequences. like Nutrient based subsidy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. सड़क क्षेत्रक में बुनियादी ढांचे के वित्त-पोषण को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए कई उपायों को अपनाए जाने के बावजूद, निजी निवेश ने सीमित भूमिका ही निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

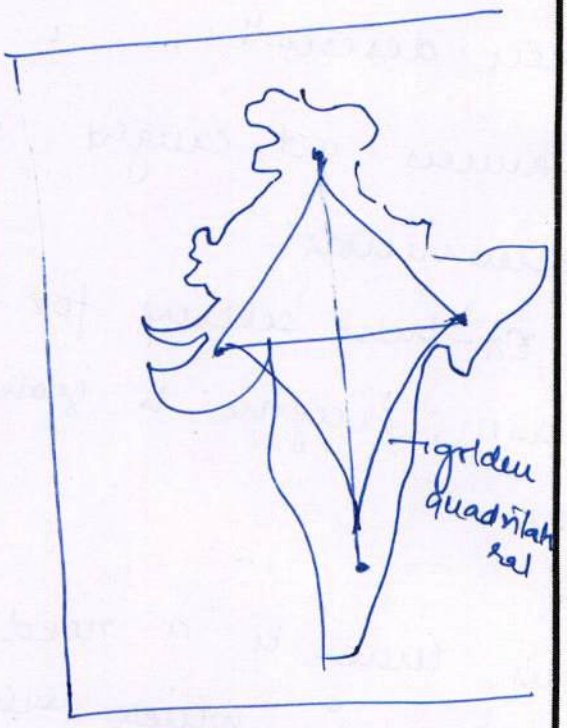
Despite adoption of numerous measures to streamline financing of infrastructure in the road sector, private investment has played a limited role. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Road Infrastructures have always been the responsibility of the govt with less participation of private sector.

Numerous measures to streamline financing in Int sector

① opening up of FDI in infra sector

② Easy flow of PPP models to ensure enhanced participation



③ Use of private companies to incorporate new tech.

Ex- plastic in roads etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Minimum role of pvt

1. Govt through PM Gram Sadak Yojana makes roads
2. long gestation periods dissuades private entities
3. Meagre profits disincentinises them to participate
4. lack of developed bond market
5. Issues in land acquisition
6. lack of profits due to litigation
7. Infrastructural challenges and policy loopholes
8. lack of single window clearance
9. Issues in arbitration
10. Policy uncertainity

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some good examples

- Yamuna expressway
- Pune-Mumbai highway

Way Forward

- Policy certainity
- Ensure profit
- Public sector collaboration.

Thus, recommendation of Rakesh Singh committee to enhance pvt participation in road infra is the need of the hour.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0105670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MEDHA ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 - Aug

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

BHAI JOGA SINGH SCHOOL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms of India are a reflection of social life and often involved Sanskritic traditions with protagonist and a Vidushaka.

Traditional theatre reflecting ideals and emotions of society and individual's role

(1) MORAL VALUES

Often the Vidushaka would convey a moral value and 'vyang' on the society

(2) SOCIETAL NORMS

The protagonist was usually a male and would always win at the end.

Fig- theatre forms of India

(3) Language - Early theatre forms were often Sanskritic in traditions and later on adopted to local languages

(4) Belief in Supernatural
often the lower stage depicted the people on Earth, while higher stage depicted Parlok.

(5) stories from scriptures like Ramayana and Mahabharata were depicted in plays.

(6) Upholding Ethics of society – often showed punishment to those who did not adhere to norms of society.

(7) often long stories were depicted in these dramas.

Reasons of reduced significance
- Reduction in Royal patronage
- less flexibility
- Sanskrit lost its upper hand

Despite the reasons of reduced significance many societies like SPIC-MACAY still perform them on world stage and preserve our culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Stupas were burial mounds and most of them hold Buddha's belongings, while one has the pot in which belongings were found.

Sanchi Stupa in Madha Pradesh is an excellent example of Stupa.

Historical and architectural importance of stupa

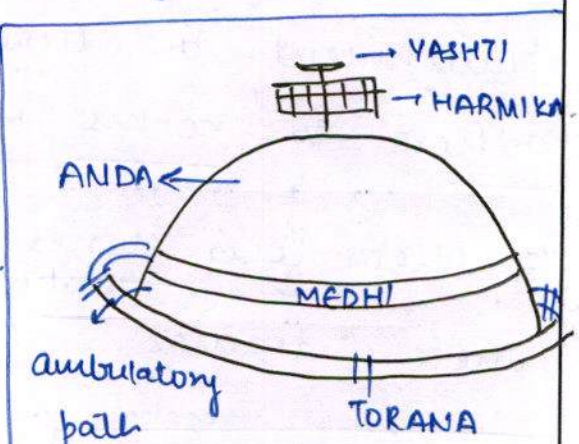

Fig- Stupa of Sanchi

(1) Material used was locally procured viz sand stone

(2) Depicts Narrative art of Jataka tales on its Toranas and Medhi

(3) 4 Toranas depict the four directions viz East, West, North and South.

(4) Spiritual reference - The Anda and Yashti system depict life and death

continuance.

(5) Well preserved, gave us insights about local conditions. Ex - Stupa 7 of sanchi was built by Shunga dynasty.

Inspiration for future architecture in India

(1) Amravati stupa was called a "cheap" copy of sanchi stupa.

(2) Inspired arch method of Arcuate, a shift from trabeat method.

(3) Double hollow arch system, which were visible from far off started to be built.

(4) Jataka stories as sculptures were emulated at other places too

Thus, sanchi stupa serve as a remarkable point in architectural marvels of India and ensured it continued till modern days

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a proponent of revolutionary ideas and made 'Inquilab Zindabad', the war cry of India's freedom struggle.

Bhagat Singh - his revolutionary ideology, goals and forms of revolutionary struggle

(1) Focus on individual Nihilist attack - he threw a bomb on Central Legislative assembly alongwith Sukhdev and Batukeshwar Dutt.

(2) Selflessness for Mother India - would die for India and ultimately did

(3) Flagbearer of socialism - with time he converted HRA to HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Army) to ensure

his support for the weaker sections

(4) Inspiration from Indian Mythology Punjabi folklores of sacrifice were his basic tenets.

(5) Vouched for only "freedom" - on the lines of "United States of India" and nothing less.

(6) Institutional and literary works - alongwith Ajit Singh was instrumental in forming Anjuman-i-mashib. to incite the mass.

(7) Leading by Example - showed absolute moral conviction for a free India, fearlessness, moral uprightness and also lived by his words.

Thus, his revolutionary activities were a source of emulation for youth which inspired many like Beena Das, Sarojini Naidu and finally made India what we see today - free and Azaad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration was the "latecomer" Industrial Revolution that led to Japan's resurgence in the world as a global power.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

(1) Government led initiative - Meiji Restoration was a government led initiative which made duty structure and systems to ensure economic growth

(2) Import Dependence - Japan was dependent on imports for raw materials and thereby invested in processing them in-house.

(3) Capacity building - large scale efforts to educate and skill the population were made to ensure enhanced output

(4) Sheer grit and discipline of the Japanese ensured its success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance for Japan

(1) Economic power was enhanced.

(2) Heightened political stature viz Japan defeated Russia.

(3) Advancement to become a developed nation

(4) Growth of skill and education of the population

(5) Rise of scientific temper ⇒ low fertility rate

(6) Ensured it became a tech giant in future.

(7) Paved the pay for a nation with better disaster resilience.

Thus, the Japan of today is a result of the Meiji Restoration of yesteryears which laid strong foundations for it to become a developed nation.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is an "inspired community", where members feel allegiance to one another, despite not even knowing one another.

Nation held together by
- common symbols (flag, anthem, song)
- common history
- common enemy (Ex - its colonisers)

India's formation as a nation

India's nationalism developed in stages viz (with different basis) -:

(1) Anti-colonial nationalism - against the imperial forces starting from the 1857 revolt till the final emancipation of our nation.

(2) Communal Nationalism which led to the breaking down of nationalism into India and Pakistan

(3) Aspirational Nationalism - Regional identities formed the basis here
Ex- Khalistan, Greater Nagalim etc.

(4) New forms of Nationalism viz Cricket Nationalism, Chandrayan Nationalism which connects us across border. Ex- to our diaspora as well.

Threats to Indian Nationhood

(1) Regionalism leading to secessionist tendencies. Ex- Khalistan

(2) Rise of Fundamentalism. Ex- Kerala youth joining ISIS

(3) Media and loss of Mutual trust - Rising mob lynching and cow vigilantism.

(4) Over-reliance on symbols and less on ideology.

Thus, our "imagined community" has been holding high due to efforts of our freedom struggle and leaders which kept us together

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical industry contributes 2.2% to the GDP and India is the largest producer of Generic drugs of the world. (70% exports.

Key factors behind growth of Pharma

Pharma hub in India

(1) Government Policy was favourable to maintain the supply chain.

(2) Raw Material availability

Active Pharmaceutical ingredients (API's) are imported from China

(3) labour intensive industry - employs 3.5% of India's labour force

(4) Patent Relaxation - ensures generic drugs are effectively made.

(5) supply chain with forward and backward linkages is strong. Ex- Manesar pharma cluster.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance wrt India's Economy

(1) GDP contribution of 2.2%, employment contribution of 3.5%, 70% export for generic drugs.

(2) Soft Power diplomacy ensured. Ex- Vaccine Maitri during Covid.

(3) Boosts the regional growth of the area. Ex- NCR region

for public health

(1) Cost saving - as 70% out of pocket health expenditure

(2) Reduce poverty - Every 4 mins, a person falls into poverty due to costly healthcare

(3) Aids missions like Ayushman Bharat, ABHA, etc

(4) Affordable drugs to rare disease patients

(5) PLI scheme enhances production

Thus, India's pharma industry is a multi billion dollar industry that provides accessible, affordable health to all.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bay of Bengal sees twice more cyclones than Arabian sea due to its favourable conditions of cyclogenosis.

Reasons for more cyclones in BOB

(1) High ocean temperature (25-27°C) favourable for cyclone formation in Bay of Bengal

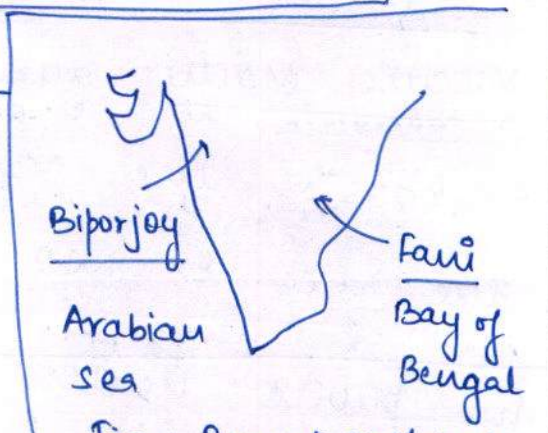
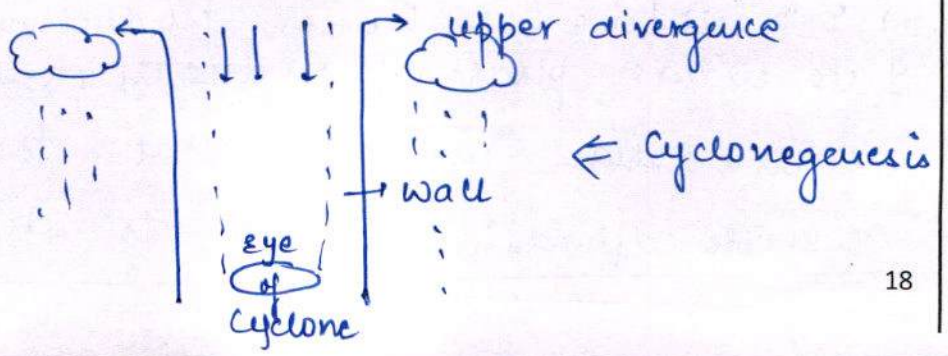


Fig : Recent cyclones

(2) Presence of wind shear vertically.

(3) Coriolis force ensures it gets the adequate push and direction.

(4) Differential temperatures create conditions of high and low pressure effectively



Reasons for decrease in tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon

(1) Jet stream movement - The tropical Jet stream moves away from Indian Landmass ⇒ variable pressure conditions.

(2) Pressure gradient - used to divert moisture laden winds to Tibetan plateau.

(3) Decrease in vertical wind shear

(4) Reduced temperature of ocean.

Other recent trends: Lightened cyclones in Arabian Sea, cyclones persisting even after landfall, Fujiwara Effect.

Thus, tropical cyclone formation is a mix of myriad factors which leads to its seasonal and spatial variability across regions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are openings in Earth's crust which emit magma under pressure (lava), pyroclastic materials etc and can be both on land and under sea.

Destructive volcanoes
- → dangerous to human life
- → may destroy crops
- → lead to air emissions

Volcanoes - critical for existence of human life on Earth

(1) Surface builders - The lava creates surface on Earth. Ex- Deccan traps. (Example of creative destruction)

(2) Release of energy - trapped in magma under immense pressure beneath earth.

(3) Lake formation - Caldera lakes are a phenomenon when volcanoes break on themselves

(4) Island formation

Presence of volcanoes often lead to archipelago formation.

Ex - Malay archipelago

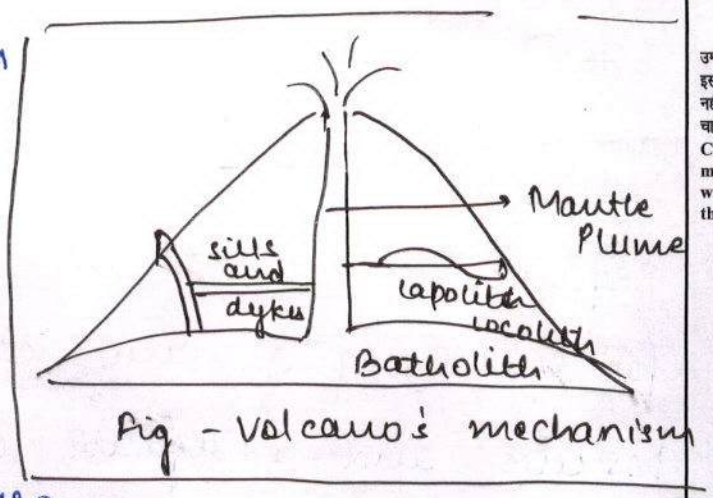

Fig - Volcano's mechanism

(5) Rock formation - Plutonic and igneous rocks form out of these

(6) source of essential minerals like silica etc.

(7) combat climate change by emitting sulphur in atmosphere

(8) some species which can survive extremely high temperatures thrive on it

(9) Example - barren island (India's only active volcano), Mt. Etna, Mt Stromboly (lighthouse of Europe)

Thus, volcanoes are the source of creative destruction on Earth which builds new landforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to extreme affiliation for one's region and can have both positive and Negative connotations

Regionalism - a product of Relative Deprivation

(1) Used as a political tool - differential benefits of development is often ascribed to outsiders.

Ex- Marathi people's belief against UP/Bihar people

(2) Limited resources - often the "other" is blamed for lack of access of local population.

(3) cultural sentiments of "son-of-the-soil" often have economic footsteps on its back.

(4) Play of leaders - who raise a sense

of insecurity against the others.
Ex- Shiv Sena's agenda has always been to oust the others.

(5) Cultural farce - of oneness etc is used to hide the relative deprivation
Ex- tribal land is protected to ensure their economic stability. Ex -Nagas

(6) It is said that "It should seem a case of Relative Deprivation (RD) and without any real RD people develop regionalist tendencies. Ex - Delhi

Other reasons
- → cultural similarity
- → unique identities
- → historical reasons
- → effect of colonial mis-planning.

Thus, regionalism if under control can ensure betterment, else can be a source of secessionism due to majorly Relative Deprivation. (B. G. Kher Committee)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Education for all" ensures education for all caste, creed, religion and gender and recent Jadhavpur ragging and death case raises serious blot on this

Effect of rising cases of bulling and other school violence

(1) Negative ripple effect as other's might get dissuaded to send their child to school. Ex - Ayan Murder case.

(2) Caste discrimination persists - killing of a school boy in rajasthan as he drank water from a common water bottle - will dissuade "lower castes" from sending kids to school

(3) Gender violence - will reduce girl's Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools and hamper future prospect.

(4) Presence of "Gang Wars" in school will have psychic trauma on kids and they might get dissuaded from attending school.

(5) Falsifies the ultimate goal of education - prosperity for all.

Solutions

- strict law against it
- ensure student communities who complaint against it
- Teacher's flying squad
- Ensure training to children
- Parents committee to ensure they quickly send child's complaint to school committee

Thus, in line with SDG-5 and India's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a suitable law to curb bullying in school is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom is known for its excellent guierella warfare and ability to keep British at Bay for a long time

Ahom Kingdom - shaping cultural and historical identity

① Tribal identity upheld by ensuring their cultures were preserved from external influence

② Challenge for British - as they were not able to penetrate into local lands

③ Belief in Animism - as during Ahom Kingdom is still present in north east region

(4) Leadership of supernatural deities

often wars were waged, with leaders owing a message from god to save their areas

Fig- spread of Ahom Kingdom

(5) Great leaders like Rani Gaidilin etc belonged to that region.

(6) Promotion of local art forms and dances like Bihu, etc are a legacy of that time.

(7) strict action against entry of outsider forces like money lenders and zamindars etc.

(8) Ensured cultural preservation of that area is maintained which led to Verrier Elwin's thesis of Tribal Isolation policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Legacy in contemporary times:

(1) Inner Line Permit to prohibit outsiders entry.

(2) Constitutional provisions like V and VI schedule to preserve their culture.

(3) Free Movement Regime across Myanmar border to ensure cross cultural exchange

(4) Traditional features of NE tribals still intact

(5) Absence of boundaries has led to Ethnic conflict. Ex- Meiti-Kuki Manipur

(6) Secessionist tendencies due to large scale focus on regionalism
Ex- Greater Nagalim.

(7) Isolation with other parts still maintained in culture and values.

Thus, to carry this forward Lokur and Bhuria committee's recomendation can help them in further strengthen their identities

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The capitalist class or bourgeoisie had varying attitudes towards the British based on development of Nationalist tendencies.

Ambivalent support of capitalist class

Congress (1885) capitalist class dominant ideology → wanted protection of trade and peace, kept themselves away from violence

failed to understand Britain's mercantilism and thus favoured them → Bengali Sentimentalism during Swadeshi 1905

↓

Rise of trade Unions AITUC, Labour Unions → Antagonism

Varying positions of Indian Capitalist class

(1) 1857 revolt - minimal participation as their trade would have got severely impacted.

(2) Rise of Congress - had backing of capitalist class. Moderates were usually part of bourgeoisie section.

⇒ Economic Drain Theory

(3) 1905 - Swadeshi Movement - focus on Khadi, import of foreign cloth fell, in line with bourgeoisie interest.
Ex - Indigenous industries came up.

(4) Non-Cooperation Movement - Mixed response, some participated, some didn't.

(5) Gandhiji's role - his demand for reducing Pound rupee ratio and taxes were in line with capitalist

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

interest

(6) Laws to manage labour - factory Acts etc made them less competitive in market-

(7) Rise of AITUC, Socialist ideologies further gripped their agendas.

(8) Civil Disobedience movement - saw a fairly large participation of capitalist class and ensured they even donated for gandhi's cause.

(9) Quit India Movement - capitalist class was all out against as they understood the inverted duty structure of British and understood that only a sovereign power could protect their interest

Thus, capitalist class involvement in india's freedom struggle ranged from strict divergence to convergence and support towards the end.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press played a major part in taking revolutionary ideas across regions, from August Hickey's paper to nationalist papers, all had a role to place

Evolution of Press in India

(1) The Hindu, Bengalee etc were first English News papers.

(2) With time 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' of Tilak, 'Rast Goftar' of Dadabhai Naoroji came into being

(3) Vernacular publications like Amrita Bazaar Patrika etc conveyed revolutionary ideas to locals when Vernacular act banned local papers.

(4) Gandhi ji used 'Young India' to

transmit his ideas.

Instrumental in India's freedom struggle, despite repressive policies

(1) Used to propagate theories.
Ex- Moderate's Economic drain theory got vast publicity

(2) source of international news
Ex- News of Japan defeating Russia caught nation's emotions that an Asian nation could win

(3) Instigated masses
Ex- Tilak's article in Maratha which faced wrath of ~~people~~ British

(4) Choice of words to escape sedition
Ex "Iss Raj Ke Taar Hilane Hoge" was about to get seditious turn, when the revolutionary said, he was speaking of 'Esraj' (musical instrument) whose wires had to be sorted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Publications like Gulam Giri, Dalit Utpeedak caught people's attention.

Neel Darpan highlighted plight of indigo workers.

Facing repressive Policies

(1) Sedition on Tilak

(2) Amrita Bazar Patrika turned to English overnight to escape Vernacular Press Act.

(3) Gandhi's Article led to British summoning him for sedition.

(4) International support to highlight British atrocities.

Thus, Press became the opening mouth piece of revolutionaries and ensured ideals of freedom struggle reach all nooks and corners of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are areas of low precipitation which support arid vegetation and lack moisture

fig- various deserts of India and World

Factors behind Desert formation :-

(1) High Pressure conditions - often cold currents lead to high pressure formation
Ex - Peru current and atacama desert

(2) Westerlies in tropical regions - take away precipitation away from the land and makes it arid.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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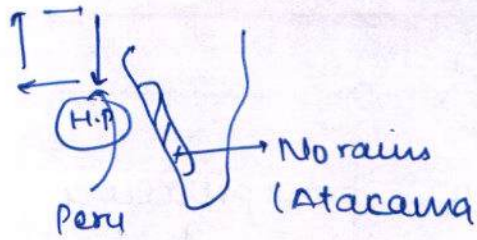


Fig: Ocean currents

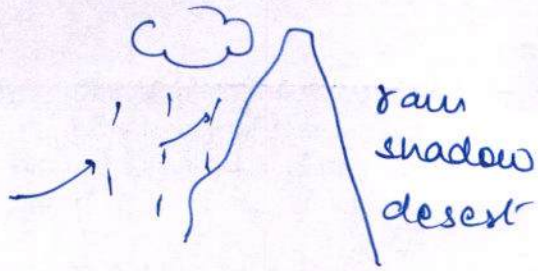


Fig: Orographic reason

(3) Rain shadow desert due to lack of rainfall in them as rain get over on windward side

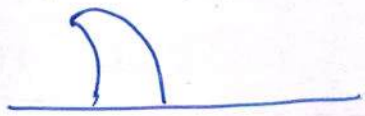
(4) Polar deserts - due to high pressure there remains less precipitation

Ex - Gobi Desert

Major Landforms of Deserts

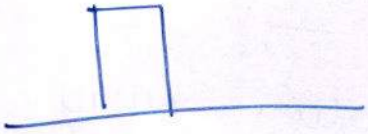
(A) Erosional

(1) Yardang

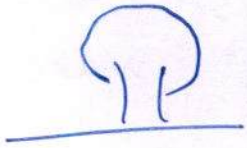


formed due to wind action

(2) Inselberg



(3) Mushroom Rock

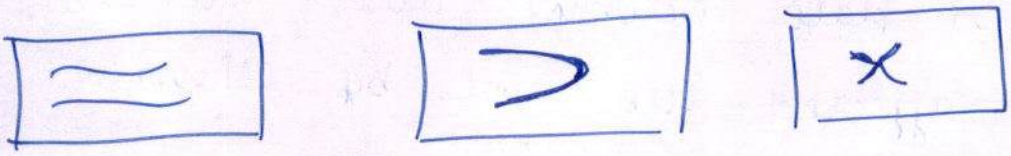


(B) Depositional

(1) loess - The soil that gets deposited

(2) sand dunes - can be

linear crescent star



Thus, deserts are rich in flora and fauna and have diverse landforms in them, but the present trend of land degradation and intensification of deserts needs to be traced backwards as per UNCCD (wind shelter belts, water harvesting etc) to ensure Land Degradation Neutrality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are gigantic structures formed due to plate tectonics and are the ones affected the most by climate change.

Mountains across the world

Fragile Ecosystems to climate change

(1) First line of defence - sea water rise (0.7°cm already) will lead to salt intrusion, reducing biodiversity.

(2) heightened temperature (0.7°C already) will make some species become extinct

(3) species extinction will affect the food web and food chain

(4) Enhanced instances of flooding and landslides. Ex- Chamoli disaster

(5) Rising cases of cloudbursts due to erratic weather.
Ex- Kedarnath flash floods.

(6) Receeding snow line and threat to arctic species like polar bears etc

(7) Arctic amplification kind of phenomenon due to reduced albedo.

(8) Invasion by Invasive species will change the ecosystem forever.

(9) changing landpattern leading to subsistence. Ex - Joshimath crises

(10) Enhancing infrastructure in border areas affect local biodiversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives for sustainable management

(1) Secure Himalaya system - taking whole ecosystem together

(2) AMI scheme - snow and other factors are studied.

(3) Sustainable Tourism by AMRUT, Hriday

(4) Focus on water streams

Ex- Swajal, Atal Bhujal Yojana

(5) Reforestation through REDD+ scheme

Thus, mountains are part of fragile ecosystem and their sustenance is necessary for ensuring SDG 13, 14, 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Illegal sand mining has become a major issue, with sand being a minor minerals as per Indian law.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resourses

(1) High scale of illegally done sand mining.

(2) Exponential rise in demand for sand due to requirement in building.

(3) lack of effective regulations.

(4) State's duty to ensure it - lacks the wherewithal to do it.

(5) Sand Mafia prevent any diversion of their prized asset.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

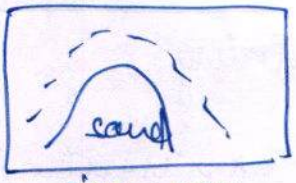
Impact

Economical

1. loss of state revenue
2. Rise of Mafias in sand industry
3. Use in nefarious activities, creates parallel economy
4. high price of procurement

Environmental

1. river regime gets affected



river regime

2. minimum flow isn't ensured of river
3. leads to heightened warning
4. Poverty leads to further environmental degration
5. affects marine biodiversity.

Remedial Measures

- enhanced state's role
- Use of manufactured sand (m-sand)
- deployment of officers to check sand mining
- rules for excavation
- better policies to check illegal use

Thus, sustainable sand mining will ensure that nature's resources remain in tandem and no threat is caused either to land, or water or air (in line with SDG 12,13,14)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium reserves are critical for making sustainable eco-friendly products and so their reserves have now become talk of the town.

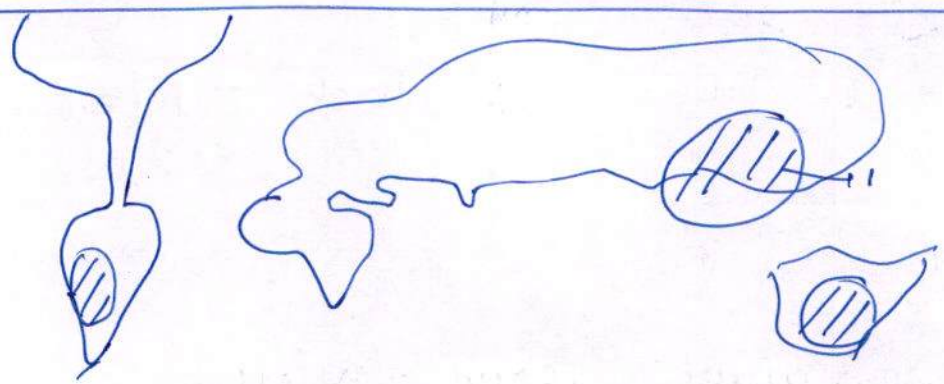

fig - Major lithium rich areas

Major lithium producing countries

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile

} ABC of lithium production

also with china and in australia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-political aspects

1) In new age products
Ex- solar cells, EV cars

2) Part of critical mineral and Rare metal as
- → less substituability
- → more economic worth

3) Ensures Economic progress as all nations depend on it.

4) Semiconductor industry requires it

5) Will enhance employment opportunities

6) Important for security aspect
Ex- use in submarines etc.

7) Ensure sovereignity of nation as a country wouldnt have to depend on others for raw material

8) Recent 'guinea pig' of R&D industry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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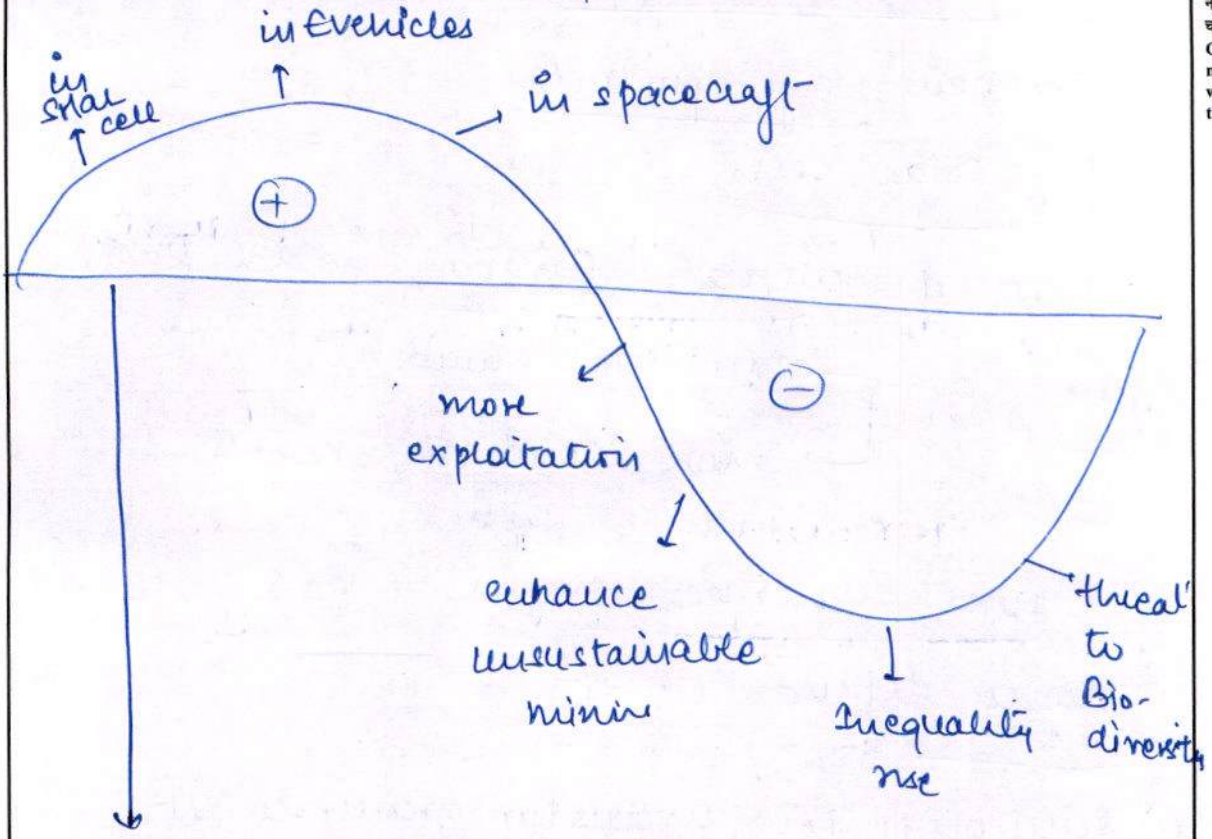
Environmental implications



✓ will reduce GHG emission
✓ reverse climate change

Thus, "Lithium is the new oil" of the century and its availability ensures a nation's development trajectory becomes a "bed of roses."

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The demographic Dividend of our nation 65% of country's population, is well versed with winds of globalization.

Globalization refers to the free flow of ideas and material across borders

Youth - having global identity

(1) Identifying with global movements
Ex- Black Lives Matter after George Floyd's death and Me TOO.

(2) Educational prospects - 7.5 lakh Indian youth studies abroad and gains western ideas.

(3) Philosophical trends - heightened interest in stoicism reflects global undercurrents.

(4) Diaspora led growth - 32 mn people live abroad and mostly are youth working in software and medical industry.

(5) Breaking mental boundaries - Rising trend of gay parades to highlight one's sexuality are on the rise.

(6) Changing traditions - Modernity and tradition is existing together

Ex - Pooja of a newly bought car (a machine)

(7) Global trends of sustainability visible

Ex - Youth going for environmentally sustainable Ganesh for Ganesh Visarjan

(8) influence on tastes

Ex - Pop culture, anime, Shakira, Taylor Swift are household names now.

(9) Exposure to cultural traditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex- Japan's Ikigai and Indian Yoga practiced together.

(9) Cuisine shift - from Chinese momos to Japan's fish, all included

(10) Dressing sense - New forms of saree drapping

Negative influence

(1) Heightened drug abuse - as it looks "cool"

(2) Seclusion tendencies - remain glued to devices

(3) Games like Blue whale lead to suicides, PUBG leading to anxiety disorder.

(4) Consumeristic culture enhancing feeling of relative deprivation.

(5) focus on make up and need to look better is reducing self worth of youth.

Despite the challenges, the youth has very well adopted the cosmopolitan culture in spirit of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fertility rates of India are on the down slope with Total Fertility Rates reaching 2.1 (Replacement Rates)

Reasons for reducing fertility

- Population Policy
- access to contraceptives
- Sex Education
- International effort

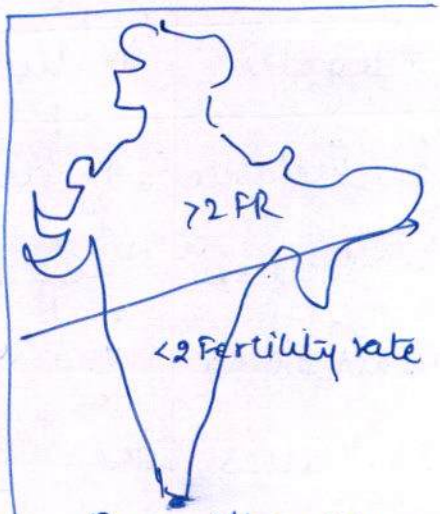


Fig - The arc of fertility

Demographic Dividend 2.0 : Silver Economy

(A) Population of 100 mn (8% of population) is slated to reach 15% by 2030.

(B) Concerns of ageing population

(1) Geriatric care - ensure access of healthcare at home.

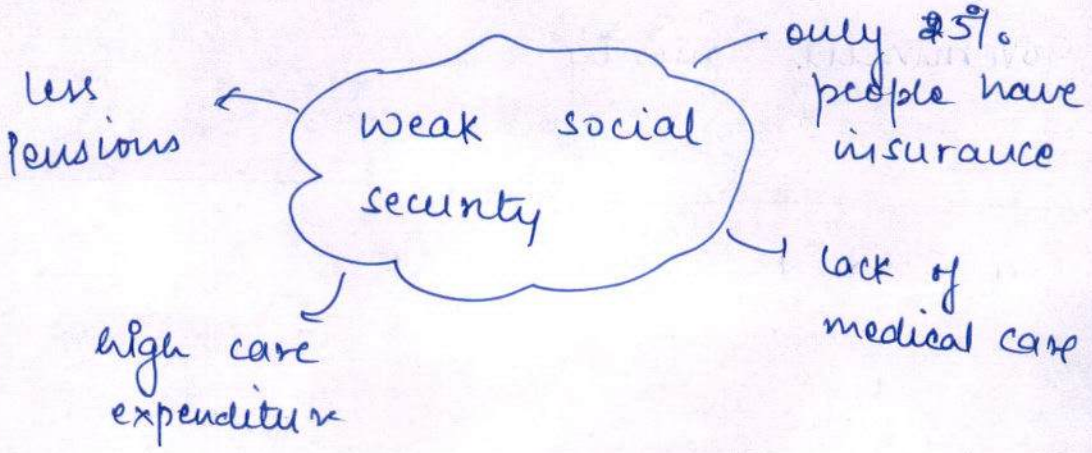
(2) Psychological help - heightened cases of widows will require help to accept challenges of old age.

(3) Empty Nest Syndrome - with kids leaving, elderly are left to fend for themselves & vulnerable

(4) Social security due to living alone, they become easy target for nefarious activities. Ex - murder in Delhi.

(5) Technology changes - becomes difficult to manage things

(6) Financial insecurity



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward

- Implement schemes in letter and spirit. Ex - Vaya Vandana Yojana
- Ensure police support to those living alone
- Training to use Gadgets
- Elderly friendly clubs and parks
- Enhance pension benefits.
- Ensure sustainence Ex - Welfare of Parents Act
- Bring in Civil Society for support

Thus, Active Ageing is the need of the hour and must be governments priority.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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30% of indian population lives in urban areas and will reach to 50% by 2050 requiring urban focussed schemes.

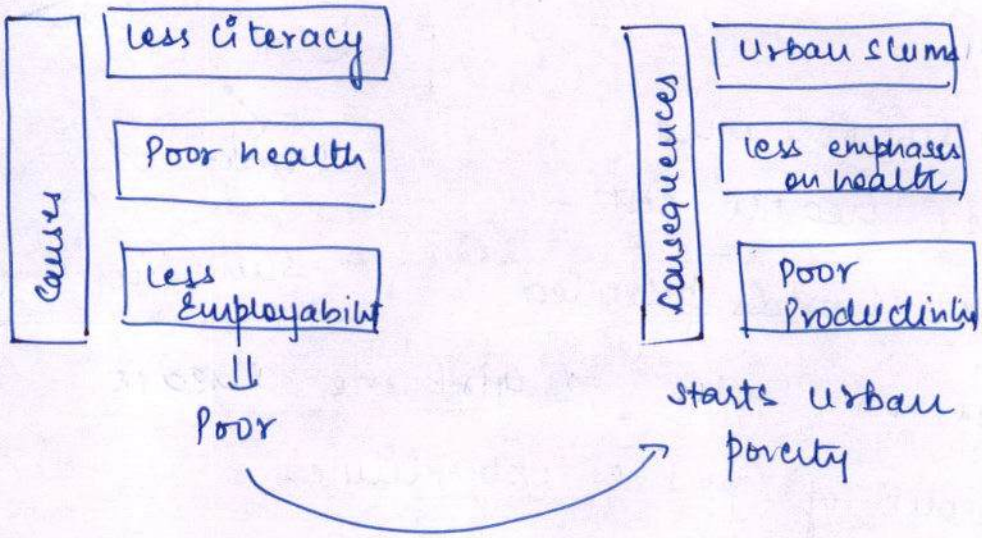

fig - explaining causes of urban Poverty

Causes and consequences of Urban Poverty

CAUSE

(1) Lack of skills

(2) Poor Education outcomes

(3) change in language of migrants

(4) Lack of social security

(5) undernourished women leading to intergenerational poverty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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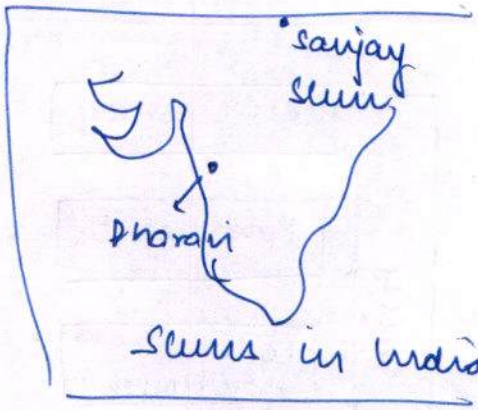
Consequences

(1) Urban slums and ghettoization

17% urban population lives in slums

35% dont have water supply



Slums in India

(2) Pollution and related health cost -

29/50 world's polluted cities in India ⇒ airborne disease

(↑ out of pocket expenditure)

(3) Urban flooding - leads to loss of livelihood and becomes a cause of disease

(4) Lack of social support leads to psychological distress. Ex - Covid migrants walk to home

(5) Poverty breeds crime

Govts initiative

1) In situ slum rehabilitation under PM Awas

2) AMRUT to ensure effective planning to settle urban poor

3) One Nation One Ration card for food needs

(4) Swajal, Amrut Sarovar to ensure sustainability

(5) ABHA app and portable Ayushman Bharat benefits

(6) Poshan abhiyan and Urban NREGA required

Thus, urban poverty needs to be mitigated to ensure our easy entry into Amrit Kal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0105670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Medha Anand

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

26-Aug-22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental Pressure Groups nudge government, from outside, to frame policies aimed at sustainable use of environment, by methods like lobbying, electioneering etc.

Environmental pressure groups enhancing public participation and responsiveness

(1) Data driven demands - CSE publishes reports like in Down To Earth to work for plastic pollution, climate change etc.

(2) Uphold rights of people - Narmada Bachao Andolan works to uphold rights of displaced tribals.

(3) Promote Trusteeship models - Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan Sabha's concept of "Jan Sunwai" to ensure social audit.

(4) Sustainable Economy - Kudumbashree an SHG makes bamboo products and nudges government to employ the same.

(5) International effort of TRAFFIC - Their reports are used by Indian groups to raise awareness.

(6) Ensure Environmental Impact Assessment and its effective use.

(7) Targeted efforts of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, CRY, Helpage help vulnerable sections in managing climate change effects.

Issues
- → financial misappropriations. Ex- Green Peace
- → developmental issues
  Ex- Kudankulam protest costing us 2-3% of GDP
- → lack of vigilance
- → support from external actors.

Thus, environmental pressure groups have acted as double edged sword in environmental gains of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, SC has acknowledged sex work as a profession in India, as separate from mere human trafficking.

Benefits → first step in establishing freedom of profession
→ will ensure new steps to give them dignity of works are taken.

Merely the first step in ensuring basic rights as

(1) Provision for dignified life required

(2) Right to livelihood in spaces that are clean and hygienic still remains a challenge.

(3) Exploitation by pimps should be reduced.

(4) Despite SC granting Right to Education

to sex workers's kids with dignity, it still remains a social challenge

(5) In line with CEDAW, but still other rights need to be ensured

(6) Social dignity remains a far fetched dream

(7) STD's remain a major threat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Further steps

Political
- act as pressure group
- should put demands with politicians
- ensure voting rights

Social
- dignity to work
- STD prevention by timely checkups
- social security reqd

Economic
- fair wage
- No exploitation from pimps.
- ability to invest should be taught

Others
- access to digital world
- awareness of rights
- more favourable judgements

Thus, "sex workers" should rise above from the undercurrent and not remain as "shadow citizens", on lines of Incheon strategy and CEDAW

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal Services Authorities (DLSA's) are setup under legal services Act to ensure fair and quick justice.

Cases that can be taken up → pre-litigative
→ under litigation

Role played in providing free legal aid Ar 39-A

(1) Gandhian philosophy - Ensure effective justice delivery to the poorest of the poor

(2) In line with constitutional morality - To uphold Principles of Natural justice.

(3) Part of fundamental right - In Hussainara Khatoon case, SC held that

right to speedy trial is a fundamental right.

(4) Mobile justice ensured - as people can visit nearby districts to get justice

(5) Ensure effective justice delivery by employing experts

dissemination legal awareness

(1) Pro bono legal services to the unserved

(2) Knowledge of PIL system.

(3) ensures upholding of Ar 32

Despite the above, 5 crore cases remain pending, mostly at lower courts, which require → (1) Separate cadre for DLSA's
→ (2) ensure minimum adjournments
→ (3) Deploy ADR mechanisms
→ (4) e-courts, National Judicial Data Grid Project SAHYOG should be implemented

Thus, DLSA's are 'festivals of Democracy' for India and ensure fair and speedy trial of cases (Hussainara Khatoon)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

collegium system is the way Judiciary appoints judges cadre and has been a cause of contention for a long time now.

Evolution of collegium system: from first judges case to third judges case collegium with 5 senior most judges came into prominence.

Collegium: victim of its own success

(1) Uncle Judge syndrome - 2nd ARC highlights how a handful of families have all judges in Indian judiciary.

(2) Violating Principles of Natural Justice
Ex- CJI Ranjan gogoi listening to a sexual harassment case, by himself being in it.

(3) Internal turf - The judges who

did a press conference to highlight their issues with CJI - master of the rooster.

(4) Deviant behaviour - by Justice Karnan raises questions on appointment process.

(5) Judgements like the Rakhi on hands of sexual harasser, further creates mistrust

(6) Lack of transparency in collegium meetings

Solutions → 1) Adopt Memorandum of Procedure for appointment

2) NJAC should be relooked into

3) Reduce post retirement jobs to reduce allegations of quid pro quo.

4) Follow international precedent - appoint judges by a committee.

5) Minutes of the meeting of Collegium should be made public

6) Action taken report on 2nd ARC recommn required

Thus, as said in Swapnil Tripathi case, sunlight is the best disinfectant and SC needs to come out clean

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services reforms require adjusting to modern day challenges and thereby should be holistic and citizen centric (2nd ARC)

Civil services Reform

Training
- common training
- field visits
- Ethics module

Recruitment
- effective exams
- UPSC corruption free
- checking CSAT
- lateral entry

Reforms beyond the above

1) Erase permanency - Exam on 7th and 9th year of commissioning to ensure a permanent job (2nd ARC)

2) Prevent Corruption - Increase salary and reduce discretion to prevent misuse

3) Holistic appraisals - 360° appraisal from juniors and seniors required Ex - SPARROW in railways

(4) Governance should be citizen centric. Ex - MO Buses in Odisha, such good case studies should be emulated.

(5) Conform to latest trends - Tech savy bureaucrats required to handle new challenges like cyber threats etc.

(6) No frequent transfers to protect from political pressure
{TSR Subramanium case - form civil services Board for transfers}

(7) Ensure anonymity - No need to make celebrities out of civil servants. They are just servants of people.

(8) Ensure specialisation by frequent visits to foreign nations and villages having best practices -

Thus, to ensure our "rusted steel frame" transforms to "trusted steel frame", Surinder Nath committee and Hota committee recommendations to modernize them is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome base finance models ensure that we focus on not just output (theoretical), but also the outcome that is envisaged out of a scheme

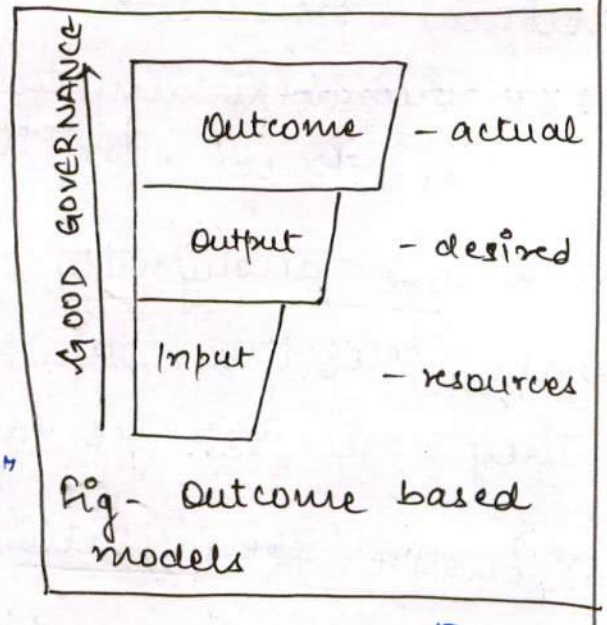

fig- Outcome based models

Catalysing change

1) Targeted delivery

Ex - 30-40% PDS goes waste, if WADHWA committee recommend" of introducing PDS (Social impact) bonds are sent out, it will ensure plugging leakage

2) Move to Renewable systems

Social security Exchange (SSE) will ensure that our shift to renewable is adequately funded.

Ex- India requires $10 trillion to become net zero by 2070.

(3) Innovative practices
Ex- Miyawaki method, urban agriculture to ensure climate change reverses.

(4) Reduce leakages
Ex - DBT save 94,000 crore since inception.

Deliver socio-Economic impact

(1) Rehabilitate people
Ex - 17% of urban population lives in slum.

(2) Multi dimensional poverty can be reduced (16% presently)

(3) Mitigate inhuman practices like child Marriage and sexual harassment

Issues
- lack of awareness
- Reduced altruism
- leakages still present
- difficult to gauge all outcomes

Thus, to ensure "Lok shakti" transforms into "Desh" becoming Jagat Guru, Outcome based finance model are the key.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite having higher Gross Enrolment ratio in primary schools the graph with age for women tapers out of the job market

Workspace women Fact file:

- 34% Female Labour force participation rate (28% lost jobs in Covid
- 34% Wage Gap
- 18% women in stem

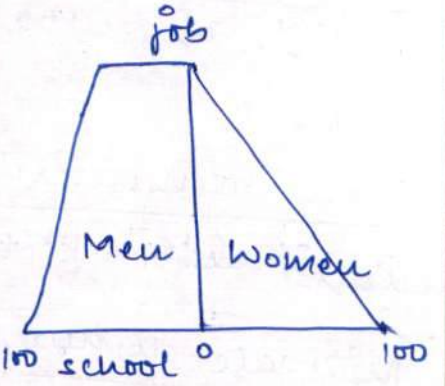

Fig- Tapering off of women

Wide gap is of paramount importance

1) loss of potential : IMF highlights if women participate equally as men GDP will rise by 27%

(2) Time poverty - most women spend 4 hours more than men daily, mostly in unpaid work

(3) Multiplier effect - leads to loss of dignity and psychic issues. Ex - rising suicides.

(4) Poor health outcomes - due to inability to sustain and remaining the last to eat food

(5) Clustered in low paying jobs - as their reproductive cycle coincides with business and livelihood cycle (Indira Nooyi)

Way Ahead - (1) Implement schemes like GATI, KIRAN, Biocare in letter and spirit.

(2) Work from home allowed

(3) Paternity leave to remove negative connotations of Maternity leave

(4) Jaya Jaitley Committee recommendation to increase age of marriage for women.

Thus, for India to enter Amrit Kal, Nari shakti in all spheres is the key (PM Modi)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The central Government has recently moved on to revamp the civil Registration system to enhance its gain.

Civil Registration system → to ensure information of the population is kept in it and updated.

Importance for Socio-Economic planning in India

(1) Data Driven Policy - by getting a clear idea on population figures

(2) Fault lines of society visible - which caste, religion needs more help (Sachar committee)

(3) Targeted delivery - to ensure upliftment of all with each other

(4) Gender Justice - by giving targeted

· benefits to women, LGBTQ.

(5) Ensure good governance - as needs of the population can be identified.

(6) Access to essential services - like health, education etc.

(7) Tailor made solutions - Treatment availability of sickle cell anaemia for a tribal hamlet.

(8) Blue Thinking Policy - ensure saturation of schemes.

Issues - ① should not be used for targetted violence

② Its privacy should be ensured (K.S Puttaswamy judgement)

③ cyber threats to systems should be solved. (Gopalkrishna committee) and Meena Hemachandra committee)

Thus, CRS has the power to revolutionise the governance system and ensure "Swaraj" translates to "Sushasan"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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International Monetary fund (IMF) was carved out of Washington Consensus to ensure countries remain fiscally stable.

Areas of Reforms in IMF

(1) Acknowledge new global powers
Ex- Brazil, India

(2) Democratise proceedings, else nations will form alternate bodies.
Ex- Contingency Reserve Arrangement of BRICS.

(3) Justice should be seen to be done as well. Ex- IMF shouldn't be called as a neo-colonial tool.

(4) Reduce hegemony of superpowers like USA.

(5) Don't enforce open markets on rising economies.
Ex- India's BOP crisis was solved by asking us to open borders for all.

(6) Grievance Redressal Mechanism should be effectively built.

Way Forward

- accept new global players
- democratise funding pattern
- ensure accountability and transparency
- build trust based governance models.

Thus, for IMF to remain relevant, it is required that they quickly engage in reforms to accomodate diverse voices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's relationship with West Asia has converged again, post its de-hyphenation of relations in West Asia's internal politics

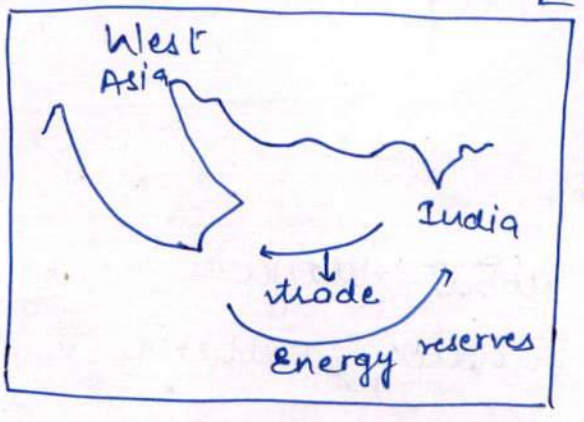

Fig India-West Asia relations

Geo political relations

① Territorial disputes - Ex Israel-Palestine

② Indian Ocean and various ports as India's Base. Ex- Duqm

③ Various Military Exercises like white Eagle etc.

Geo-Economic Relation

1) Internationalisation of Rupee by opening Nostro vostro accounts

2) Trading with Iran despite UN sanctions

3) Focussing on people-to-people connect. Ex- Niyakat system of trade

4) Line of credits (LoCs) being doled out to West Asian nations.

5) LoU's for extraction of critical being signed.

Challenges - (1) Pakistan China Axis

(2) Lack of faith in India by West-Asian nations.

(3) Lack of resources with India to use money power on them.

Thus, despite the hiccups, "soft power" with "hard economy" has ensured good relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rising Startups and focus on Make In India requires role of CCI to ensure healthy competition and prevent monopolistic tendencies.

Competition Commission of India - statutory body under Competition Act, 2002 to ensure market's free hand to work well

Role of CCI

(1) Preventing Predatory Policy making
Ex- Telecom operators went against Jio for trying to monopolise market.

(2) Ensuring fair play - by allowing all companies to participate in marketing.

(3) Ease of Entry ensured - Reduce the issue of "Chakravyah challenge" by allowing ease of access.

(4) Penalise wrongdoers - In case of predatory policy making, it penalises the party involved.

(5) Ethical corporate governance ensured on likes of U. Kotak committee.

(6) Prioritises interest of the users by ensuring their access to diversified products

(7) Promotes innovation - by giving due credit to all

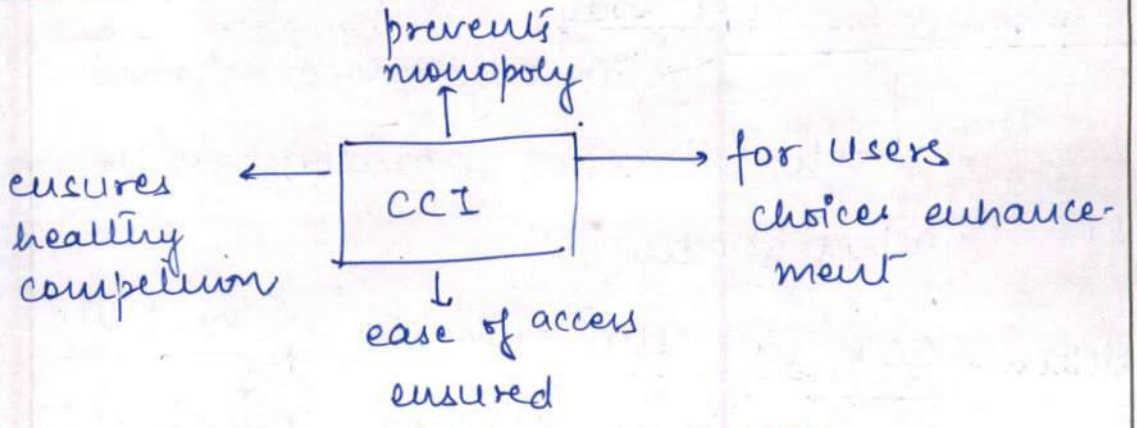

Fig - Basic functions of CCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues with working of CCI

1) Overlap of Jurisdiction - In case of insider trading, SEBI takes over.

2) Lack of power to prosecute offenders.

3) Lack of dedicated investigative arm

4) Poor ability to keep a check

5) Less numbers of suo motu cases.

6) Lack of independence, often quoted by opposition.

7) stifles demand supply

Way Forward
- → turn it to a constitutional body
- → investigative arm required
  - → to work in tandom with other bodies

Thus, CCI is the wheel of healthy competition among indian companies which ensures distributive Justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid News or Yellow Journalism refers to presentation of distorted facts and incidents, in lieu of monetary quid pro quo.

Paid News Reasons
- unethical journalism
- politician-criminal and journalist nexus
- Use of money power in elections

Menace of paid news - during elections :

1) Distorted facts - to help one party gain an edge over the other.

2) Propoganda by news anchors
Ex- focussing on crimes of only some states, while negating others.

(3) Communal slurs being used

Ex- UPSC Jihad by Sudarshan News

(4) Vicious cycle

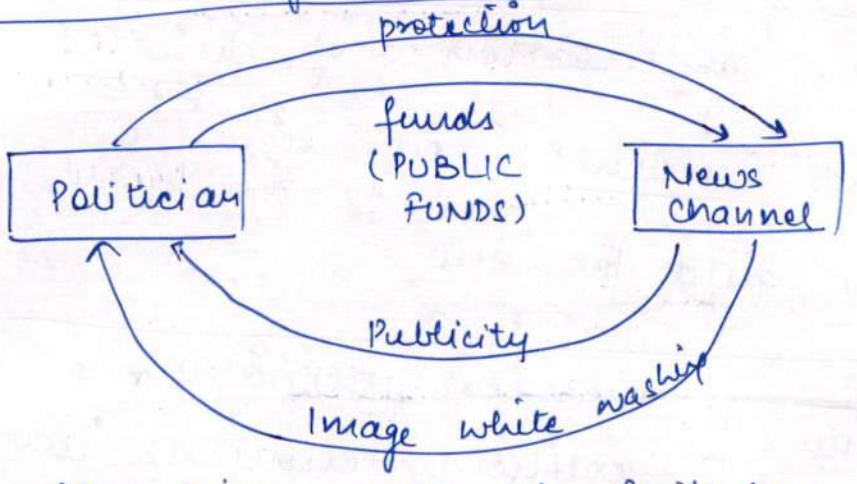

Fig- vicious cycle b/w Politician and News channels

(5) Manipulated Exit Polls, to sway sentiments

(6) Disobeying rules of Electoral silence and Model code of Conduct

(7) Promoting hate speech (Section 153 IPC)

(Arnish Devgan case)

NEED FOR MAKING PAID NEWS-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

AN ELECTORAL OFFENCE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Power to ECI to suspend the candidate (Ar 324)

(2) Ensure free and fair justice and rule of law (part of basic structure)

(3) Ensure strict adherence to Model code of conduct.

(4) Prevent communal politics and riots afterwards

(5) Ensure clean politics and adherence to constitutional morality

(6) In line with TK Vishwanathan committee on hate speech

Way forward - Include it into RPA 1951

Thus, to ensure Dandaniti and absence of Matsyaraj, free and fair elections are democratic principles is a pre-requisite.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality is a judicial innovation which tries to segregate if a religious practice is an "essential practice" to practice that faith or not.

Two views on Doctrine of Essentiality

- Judiciopapism
  - Judiciary should follow judicial restraints
- Essential for bringing reforms (Positive secularism

Evolution of Judiciopapism / Essentiality Doctrine

(1) Shirur Mutt case - SC stipulated this doctrine, so that various religions Ar 25 and Ar 26 can be practiced.

(2) Various judgements like Daniel Latifi, Shayara Bano case etc, SC brought in reforms in Muslim religion, by declaring what were essential practices

(3) In Kerala Young Lawyers Association case, women were allowed to enter Sabrimala Temple

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Doctrine of Essentiality - a necessity as

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(1) Legal cases - Many religious organisations knock courts door to give them justice. This doctrine ensures that while ensuring religious rights, civil liberties aren't taken away.

(2) Rule of law - to prevent tyranny of any one religion onto another

(3) Positive Secularism - as Government can enter into wrong practices
Ex- FGM in Bohra Muslims

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Against views

(1) Judiciopapism - SC becoming "supra church". It should be on the believers to decide and not court.

(2) Variability in decision - SC relies on Judicial Majoritarianism, another bench can give a totally different ruling.

(3) Against separation of Power - as SC starts delivering justice and making laws.

(4) Judicial Restraint required in matters of personal faith

(5) Prevents practitioners from keeping their views on their religion

Thus, in spirit of "Sarva Dharma Sambhav", Courts should chalk out a Middle path to allow religious rights and prevent abuse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently released EAC highlighted the need to limit size of the government to usher in an era of good governance.

Need to reduce size of government in India - as

(1) Overlapping jurisdictions lead to lack of governance - as it becomes a no-man's land. Ex - CVC and CBI

(2) Vague objectives - inability to properly identify objectives of various departments lead to policy paralysis Ex - ED and SFIO both investigate forex frauds.

(3) Need for unified regulator Ex - talks of SEBI and UTI merger.

(4) Targeted governance and service delivery.

Ex - approach roads to railway stations are whose responsibility - railway or roadways

(5) Ensure Grievance Redressal - by fixing accountability

(6) In line with sevottam Model - as citizen charters can be reviewed, monitored and implemented better.

(7) Digital revolution will usher in

Ex - e-office can be effectively used if responsibilities of various departments are fixed

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Issues with reduction in size of government

---

(1) Diverse challenges require multiple agencies. Ex - Money laundering is a complex crime - requires many

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

laws to prevent it - Ex - PMLA, FATF, COFEPOSA etc. ⇒ need for diverse agencies.

(2) Objective classification of subjective functions will become difficult.
Ex - how to objectively define a Public Health Centre's objectives.

(3) Separation of Power necessitates having huge government

(4) specialisation in public delivery can be maintained by it.
Ex - FCI's role can't be done by RBI and vice versa.

Way Forward
- ① merge similar organizations
- ② Reduce bureaucratic hurdles
- ③ Make Governance more accessible (Estonia's TOM model)

Thus, in line with PM's war cry of "Minimum Government, Maximum governance", EAC's recommendations require quick actions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent government data indicates that 7.5 lakh students study abroad costing around 75000 crores, highlighting that IoE haven't been able to take off.

IoE scheme

(1) world class institutions build in India

(2) will provide diverse courses in the university

(3) will be built at huge cost of 10,000 crores

(4) abide with QR ranking

(5) collaborate with Ivy league and such colleges.

(6) raise education standards in India

inability to become game changer

(1) lack of financial help from private sector

(2) clearances delay. Ex- land clearance etc.

(3) Expensive education ⇒ profit motive or social motive.

(4) lack of headway in global collaborations with world universities

(5) Poor infrastructure, constraints our systems

(6) improper training facilities for teachers for these institutes

(7) National Education Policy overshadowed it.

(8) COVID-19 delayed the implementation of scheme, as government was focussing on the pandemic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Prioritise Primary Education and reduce "Learning Poverty" (ASER Report)

(2) Collaborate with foreign universities and bring professors on demand from them.

(3) Focus on Atal Innovation Mission, to generate a class of students whose interest lies in innovation

(4) Flexible Credit Score scheme from different streams to be implemented

(5) National Curriculum Framework and NIPUN scheme should be focussed upon

Thus, entry of IoE will require holistic reforms in Education to realise the goal of SDG4.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) forms an essential part of schemes like AMRUT, Smart City Mission and Digital India Mission

DPI allowing for innovative and convenient public services

(1) UPI based payments have been a game changer in transactional history. Ex- BHIM, PhonePe

(2) QR based metro and bus tickets and One mobility card scheme has made travel convenient.

(3) Online Grocery Delivery services have made lives of people easier alongwith fostering Gig Economy (15 million peoples, 10% to GDP contribⁿ)

Ex- ONDC (open for all)

(4) Agricultural productivity via e-NAM on PM WANI internet.

(5) Bots like DISHA giving information on railways

Overcoming inclusion and accessibility barriers

---

(1) Connectivity by on-demand cab services.

(2) Voice note based museums, that allows people to hear about the sculpture, by plugging into it.

(3) e-Praman Patra to ensure Pension is delivered on time.

(4) e-TREDS gives mobility to farmers.

(5) Gender neutral - as women too can get access into services, alongwith LGBTQ.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increase transparency and accountability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) e-office ensures red tapism is reduced.

(2) online RTI's can give access to information anytime

(3) Easier grievance redressal

(4) Working of e-courts

(5) National Judicial Data Grid showing real time case pendency

(6) Further, data driven policy is ensured

Issues → cyber security (Meena Hemchandra Committee)
→ personal data leak
→ privacy hacked
→ Cyber crimes like phishing, DoS, sextortion.
→ Digital Divide (70% urban, 35% rural users)

Thus, on lines with Nandan Nilekani committee data grid should be established for effective use of DPI.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

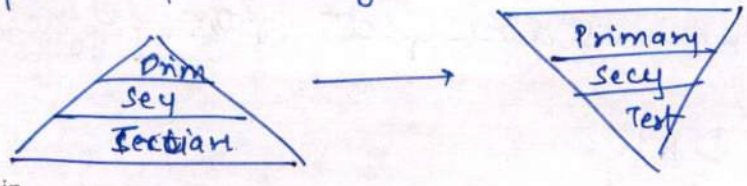
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Right to health for all" under Art 21 requires holistic development of all citizens with ease. to foster a swasthya and samridh bharat

Legislation → Ayushman Bharat
→ NIDHI, LaQshya, Janani suraksha, Matritva Abhiyan
→ ADIP scheme, Sugamya Bharat abhiyan (specially abled)
→ Sickle cell Anaemia elimination Plan (Tribals)

Plugging social Gaps

(1) Access - Ensure accessibility of primary healthcare to all. invert the funding triangle



(2) Reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure (60%)
- by providing free access to healthcare at nearby areas.

(3) Targeted delivery - with 57% anaemic women, 37% stunted kids and 38% wasted ⇒ ensure targeted delivery of schemes

4) focus on caste and tribe dimensions
50% of all undernourished children are SC and ST ⇒ focus on their hamlets (Ex - Jagjivan Ram hospitals)

Plugging Financial Gaps

(1) Jan Arogya Kendras to be open across hamlets

(2) Slack for Ayushman Bharat shouldn't be misused (recent CAG report)

(3) No "Zero Food" Child - 6 million as per NFHS V (infants who haven't eaten for past 24 hours)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Enhance NFSA dolcents for pregnant women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Plugging Infra Gaps

1) Build hospitals, care centres with PPP model.

2) Ensure ease of access by making buildings disability friendly.

3) Use ABHA app to keep digital records of all.

Thus, "right to health for all" requires holistic care involving geriatric, pediatric, preventive and Palliative care

विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Navtej Singh Jauhar case decriminalised section 377 of IPC, but this hasnt led to emancipation of the third gender.

"Third gender - not yet engendered"

(A) Social reasons

(1) lack acceptance by families, often destituted

(2) No means to gain education and thereby livelihood

(3) Often looked down upon as criminals and "lower" citizens

(4) Discriminated against.

(5) Forced to beg, as no other options available.

(6) Often pushed into prostitution

(7) Prone to bullying - Recent Jadhavpur student was given homosexual slurs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ECONOMIC

(1) Lack skills to get a job

(2) If skilled, wont be given a job (usually)

(3) Completely absent from job market

(4) Lack social capital to enter job market

LEGAL

(1) Can't get a child adopted

(2) No legality to their marriage rights.

(3) Right to property not given

(4) Not included in HUF (hindu undivided family → coparcenary unit

(5). Abuse can't be reported as they will further be abused while asking for Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Identity Crisis

(1) Recent bill required DM to give them sexual identity certificate

(2) 2% in education and 3% employment reservation still not given.

(3) often have to listen to abusive homosexual slurs.

Thus, the film "Taali" depicts their dismal condition and its time we give them legal rights to ensure they get social rights

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's entry into SCO was celebrated, but was marred by the fact that even Pakistan got entry into the coveted group at the same time.

Strained ties with China and Pak - and SCO

(1) Difficulty in building consensus

(2) Often territorial issues overshadow SCO meeting - Ex - China's BRI project.

(3) Fate similar to BRICS where strained relations hamper talks and negotiations.

(4) China - Pak axis tries to mend accords to their sides. Ex - RATS

(5) Issues with use of money power by China.

(6) China employing salami slicing policy.

(7) Majority Muslim nations are bound to be on Pakistan's side.

Other Issues

1) Lack of consensus with central Asian countries

2) Difference of opinion in signing accords and coming on a shared decision.

3) Difference in Politics - Democratic India and autocratic others

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Resource sharing becomes difficult as China-Pakistan obstruct

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

- India should use its soft power
- Tele-education and tele-medicine should be the goal
- utilise Indian Diaspora

Thus, SCO is a source of rich resources and our deliberations these shouldnt be marred by strained China Pak relations

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India-US relations have been of strict divergence to early convergence to deep collaboration in Recent times.

Recently conclude ICET is a glimpse of our deep collaboration

Technological leap

1) From military to new age technology
- From LEMOA, COMCASA to BECA

Fact file
Trade: 128 bn $
India's trade surplus = 28 bn $

2) Ensures critical minerals are adequately supplied.

3) Ensures technology transfer for new technology like AI, ML, IoT etc.

(4) Training Prospects of both nations will remain high.

Ex- diaspora Engagement.

(5) Critical Minerals are present with both nations and they may collaborate over it.

(6) Space Mission like Chandrayaan-III have further enhanced our stature.

(7) Bringin long wanted demands in the field of technology

(8) Ensure constructive use of technology in fields of air, space etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Other reforms
  - QUAD entry
  - Critical mineral group
  - Disaster resilient infrastructure can be built

Hiccups → H1B visa issue
- China Pak axis
- change of power
- issues of IP Rights

Thus, world's oldest and biggest democracy have huge potential to collaborate on various issues to bring sankalp se siddhi

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0105670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Medha Anand

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27-Aug-23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre BHAI JOGA DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India ranked 107/121 in Global hunger index and 16% of Indians still remain Multidimensionally poor. With NFHS-5 reporting 6 million "zero food" kids, food security becomes important.

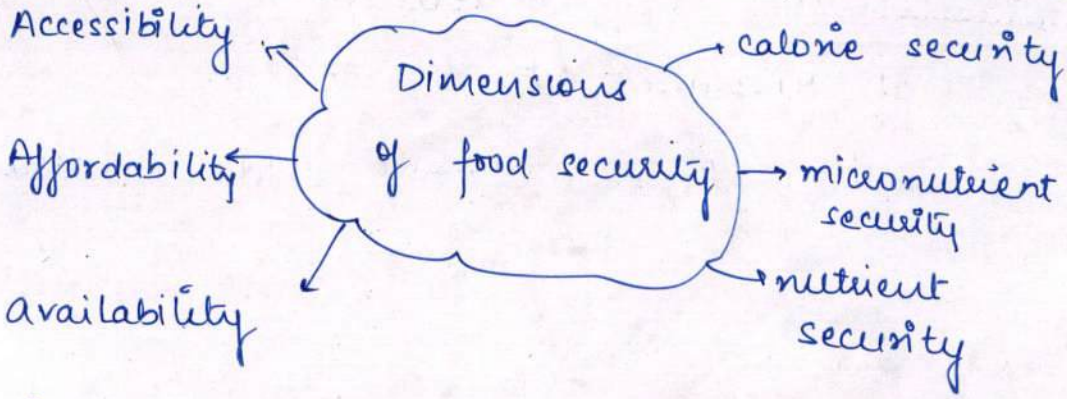

Fig - Dimensions of food security

India's status in terms of ensuring food security.

(1) Lack of nutrition - With 57% anaemic women, 37% stunted children and 38% wasted children, nutrient security remains an issues.

(2) Triple burden of disease - With obesity, undernutrition and threat of rare diseases, there remains triple challenge of food security.

(3) Poor awareness levels - Street foods rich in bad cholestrol (HDL), residues in oil, lead to rise in Non-communicable disease.

(4) Shift in dietary patterns away from traditional food like millets etc are a reason of micronutrient deficiency.

Steps for it
- → POSHAN ABHIYAN (one cooked meal)
- → National Food Security Mission
- → Project Chaman (horticulture)
- → National Millet program
- → "Eat Right Campaign", "No sugar campaign"

Thus, to ensure a "Samriddh" Bharat, "Swasthya Bharat" is a prerequisite and that requires tandem of government and civil society organisations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industry 4.0 have brought in opportunities to enhance agricultural production, make it climate resilient and enhance income using Blockchain and ChatGPT.

Immense potential to transform agriculture

(1) Precision agriculture - using laser levellers based on blockchain, micro irrigation systems can enhance productivity and reduce wastage.

(2) Organic farming - ChatGPT and Jugalbandi GPT (its local variant) can give suggestions on ways to optimize NPK ratio to 4:2:1 (presently 64:4.2:1)

(3) Agricultural Extension - will help in enhancing Seed Replacement Ratio presently <30% by disseminating awareness via Agrisi and e-chaupal

(4) Price confirmation - Block chain can ensure better management of prices in APMC mandis while also showing real time price in e-NAM.

(5) TREDS platform can be secured via Blockchain and automatic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts can be given

(6) Food wastage (40-50%) can be reduced by controlling cold storage via blockchain and also ensuring Food processing techniques via chatGPT.

Other benefits
- → Prediction based tools
- → Data Driven Policy
- → Ensure climate resilient
- → Enhance farmers income (ASHOK DALWAI committee)
- → Secure agri-credit system (MK JAIN committee)

Thus, modern technologies have power to revolutise agriculture, in line with government's latest policy of "One Drone, One PACS".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent trend of enhanced trade in rupee albeit dollar have led to hopes raised of a potential de-dollarization and breaking of Indian rupee in international market as new hotshot.

Factors leading to recent acceleration

(1) Enhanced engagement - With currency swap agreements with Singapore etc, rupee has entered international markets.

(2) Institutional Mechanism - With coming up of NOSTRO, VOSTRO account, institutional setup for rupee use is set.

(3) Vaccuum created by Dollar - With USA not trading with Iran, use of Rupee was a requirement

(4) Enhanced trade - With $2.7 trillion

dollar economy, 3rd largest, Export of 770 bn USD, import of 890 bn USD, India has also shown its mettle.

(5) Strong basics - with inflation around 6.7%, CAD 2%, forex of 800 bn USD and 20% external Debt, our basics are pretty strong.

Might not replace dollar, as dollar hasn't lose its dominance

---

(1) Capital Account Convertibility not in India

(2) Shocks of External Economy create deeper ripples in Indian Economy.

(3) USA's hegemony is based on sound principles - good credit rating, investor confidence

Way forward → make our economy resilient
- build strong economic basics
- self sufficiency via Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Thus, based on Vijay Kelkar committee Capital Account convertability for internat^l of Rupee should be brought in steadily.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With WTO pushing us to reduce amber subsidies and developed nations arm twisting to reduce subsidies, conditions are still not ripe.

Pressure from Developed nations
- reduced green box subsidies
- amber box subsidies based on old data
- Non-Tarrif based discrimination
- strict phyto sanitary norms to deter import
- declaring india's subsidy regime anti competitive [India had to bring in RODTEP scheme]

Merit in India trying to retain policy support

(1) Middle Income Trap – with per capita income of 1,15,000 India needs significant push to move out of it.

(2) Poverty and hunger : 22% poor (Tendulkar committee), 107/121 rank in hunger index, cases of "zero food", we need to subsidise our food system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

farmers —MSP→ FCI —CIP/IP→ Distributors —NFSA, PDS→ People

Aig - Trajectory of policy support for poor

(3) Undernourishment leading to rise in DALY's (Disability adjusted living Years) - 57% anaemia, 37% stunted and wasted

⇒ Need NFSA, POSHAN abhiyan.

(4) To ensure food security and livelihood security (PM SVANIDHI, PM Ann suraksha Yojana)

Way Forward
- carry forward 'Agreement on agriculture'
- lobby globally to retain them

Thus, to achieve our aim of becoming "Jagat Guru" we first need to feed our population and achieve SDG 1 and 2.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Falkenwork index highlight us as a water stressed nation (< 1000 m^3 water / person) and atleast 14 cities are moving towards Day Zero, highlighting water challenges

Initiatives to address water needs

- Swajal Yojana
- Su-dhar Yojana
- amrit sarovar Yojana
- metered irrigation in Punjab
- Atal Bhujal Yojana

Issue of water availability because

(1) Regional variations - Areas like vijaywada face droughts

(2) Climate variability - reducing rains and shifting patterns (50% agriculture is irrigation dependent)

(3) Inequality in use of water between ultra rich and poor

(4) Day zero observed in Shimla.

(5) Groundwater misuse - India uses 26% of world's GW extraction.

Issue of water quality

(1) Heavy metal contamination - Uranium and arsenic contamination in Punjab

(2) salt water intrusion in coastal areas

(3) Disposal of e-wastes lead to poor water quality

(4) Eutrophication leads to water with fertilizers

Way Forward

- (1) Mandatory Rain water harvesting
- (2) utilize best practices from Japan and Israel
- (3) Community participation
- (4) Involvement of Civil Society and Gram Panchayats

Water is the most misused natural resource and its time we start using it effectively in line with WASH and SDG 12.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

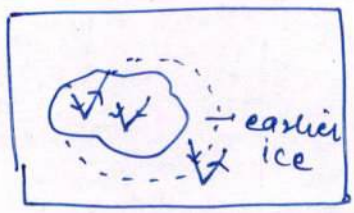
IPCC's latest report highlights that Arctic could be ice free by 2040, leading to it becoming a cause of worry.

Drivers of glacial retreat in arctic

Top side view - retreating glaciers

(1) Global warming
Rise of 0.7°C is enhancing global temperatures

(2) Arctic amplification
- reduced albedo enhances glacial retreat



Reduced albedo

(3) Ozone hole - is further bringing in UV rays

(4) Deforestation and forest fires are leading to soot deposit on glaciers ⇒ reduced albedo and more melting.

Potential impact of arctic glacier

1. forms part of 9 tipping points of the world (UNEP).
2. cryosphere has heaps of biodiversity
3. Storehouse of prehistoric pathogens (if released might cause disease)
4. Will lead to sea water increase (coastal soil intrusion will happen)
5. Reduced albedo will have more warming efforts.

Way forward
- → ACROSS scheme
- → AMI scheme
- → follow gothenburg convention
- → ensure global commons are effectively used.

Thus, Arctic glacier ecosystem are the heart of world ecosystem and thereby need adequate protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space Tourism industry constitutes a whopping 1·2 bn USD in 2022 and has become a reality with involvement of private companies like SpaceX.

Examples of Space Tourism

- space Tours
- buying property on planets
- adventure rides
- Virtual and Extended Reality being used.

Challenges with Space Tourism

(1) Sustainability - of both material used and resource extraction to fund them. Ex- use of critical minerals

(2) Security of travellers - International treaty on rescue of travellers is required (present for astronauts)

(3) Space weaponization - might lead to space wars. Ex- Mission Shakti

(4) Enhanced Inequality - affordability of space tourism will remain a challenge and will widen inequality.

(5) Space Debris - already 26,000 pieces are roaming in space and Kessler syndrome will only increase it further

Measures to address these

(1) International laws on peaceful space use and rescue agreements

(2) Test flights should be made mandatory

(3) Fix responsibility in case of a tragedy

(4) Artemis accord etc to be signed to ensure less space Debris.

(5) Mangalyaan and collaboration with ISRO, INSPACE mandatory

Thus, with India successfully landing its Chandrayan-3, prospects of space tourism are seeing further enhanced interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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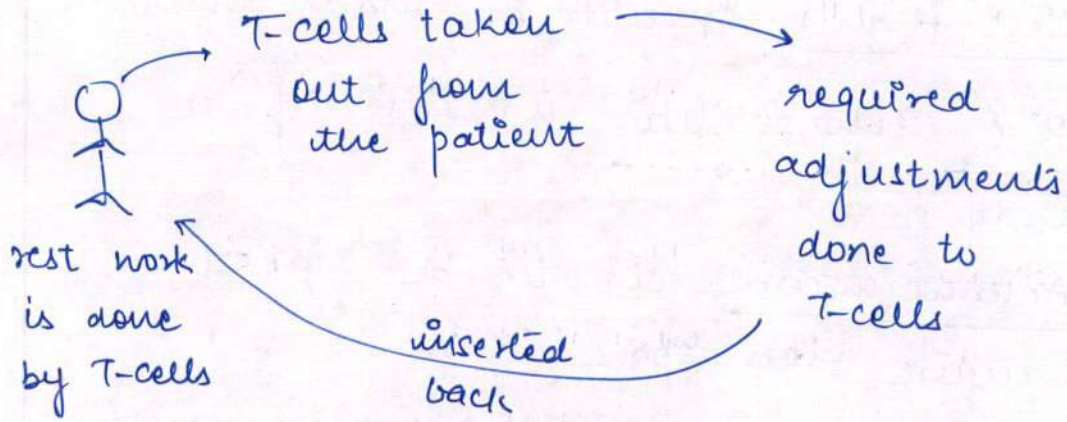
Chimeric Antigen T cell Therapy has recently been successfully used on a cancer patients, making it a talk of the town.

CAR-T Cells therapy



Benefits of CART cell therapy

- ↳ use of person's own T-cells
- ↳ relatively less painful
- ↳ better than a bone marrow transplant
- ↳ showing positive results

CRISPR Cas-9 - Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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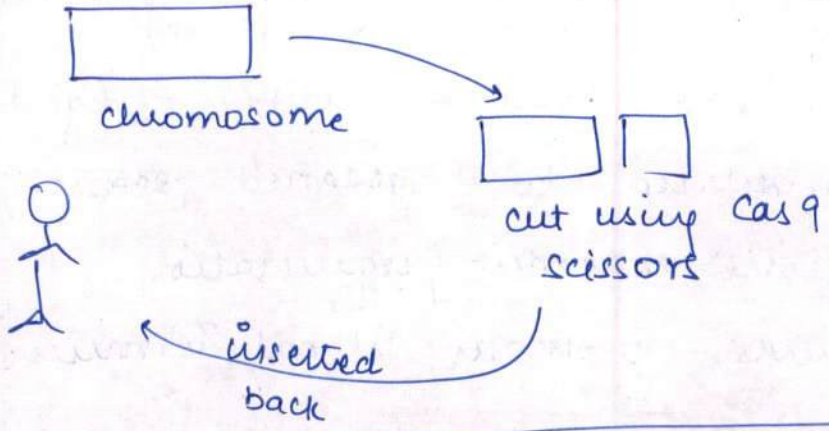

CAR-T cell overcoming limitations of CRISPR Cas9

1. Targeted Delivery
2. Ensure that bodies own T-cells do the destruction
3. might have less negative effect on natural structures

Thus, in line with National Biotechnology Mission (industry of 150 bn USD), CAR-T cell is a miraculous invention -

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology has been a double edged sword and led to heightened security threats from extremist organization.
India ranks 10th in Global Terrorism Index

Rising technology used by extremists

(1) Modern warfare - 3D printed artillery, drone led attacks, autonomous IEDs are new threats.
(2) Radicalization via Internet - Operation Pigeon by Kerala govt. stopped 700 youth from joining ISIS (radicalized via internet
(3) Cross-border nature - Digihad being promoted online
(4) Anonymity offered - Cryptocurrency based ransomware threats make it difficult to trace them. Ex- bully deals selling muslim women
(5) Lone Wolf attacks - difficult to trace them

(6) New threats like sextortion, identity theft, DoS attack etc.

All these require global concerted efforts as

(1) Common Definition of what constitutes an attack

(2) choke funding via Black listing, FATF ensuring no BEPS and shell companies.

(3) Trace cyber attacks using Kill chain cyber security strategy.

(4) Technology transfer to benefit all nations

(5) concerted efforts by G20 etc to work in FATF etc.

(6) De-radicalize by enhancing development and ensure connectivity.

Thus, a National Security Policy alongside signing of Budapest Convention and adhering to London Declaration is the need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Galwan and Yangste incidents had once again brought Indo-China on the verge of a war, highlighting their significance

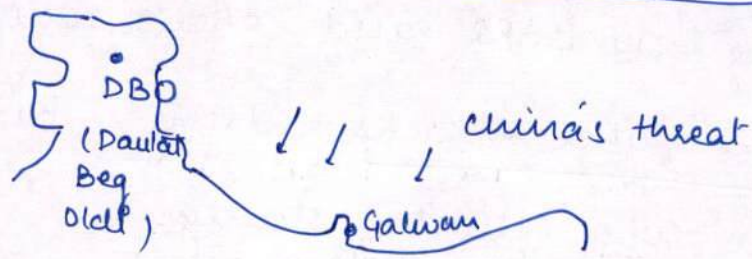

Fig - Indo China troubled regions

Ramping up of border infrastructure

1) Road till Daulat Beg Oldi
2) China's Belt and Road Infrastructure
3) China building heavy roads upto Bhutan's territory
4) high scale funding to infra on border in India (Madhav Godbole Committee)

Role of ITBP

1) Secure border assets
2) Reduce infiltration across border
3) Manual Patrolling to catch hold of infiltrators
4) Border marking
5) Ensure no winter camps by Chinese on our side of the camp.

Reforms required
- increase funding
- make them better equipped with modern artillery
- Integrated theatre command
- build border infrastructure (Madhav Godbole committee)
- Use Shekatkar committee's recomm"

Thus, to ensure good economics, good politics and security remain a pre-requisite and defence indigenisn and border infra development are key to it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

40% of India's land has undergone degradation (UNCCD) and cases of anthropogenic eutrophication have risen in a bid to enhance only land productivity.

focus of land productivity
- more yield per hectare
- discourage traditional practices like slash and burn
- overuse of chemical fertilisers and pesticides
- monoculture to create green deserts
- indiscriminate ground water use (26% of worlds groundwater is used by India, mostly in agriculture)
- less focus on crop diversification
- rain dependent (55% of India's agricultural land)

Need to shift to "irrigation water productivity"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Better resource use - use of micro drip irrigation, fertigation and precision farming.

2) Outcome based approach - sustainable use of inputs - water, to ensure more productivity

3) counter negative effects like eutrophication by targeting irrigation water with fertilisers

4) Government's Push - per drop, more crop, PM Sinchayee Yojana etc.

6) In line with Organic farming - as irrigation can be supplemented with natural substitutes

7) Better productivity of water and also land ensured, and exploitation avoided. (reduced uranium and arsenic leaching into water)

8) Agro ecology - No wheat rice in Punjab ↓ water guzzling crops

challenges in making this shift

(1) Seeking challenges like adoption at ground level

(2) Will require more funds

(3) Extension services will be required to educate farmers.

Krishi Vikas Kendras and ICAR's can come to rescue

(4) Targeted Mission objectives will be required

(5) Wheat-rice hegemony will have to be broken.

Thus, to ensure that productivity of farmers is ensured, Mihir Shah Committee recommendations should be implemented

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With a plan to have 227 GW of installed renewable energy by 2030, National Green Hydrogen has a huge role to play

Role of Green hydrogen

1) Better energy efficiency - can release more energy than traditional fuels

2) Production is eco friendly as it uses water as base material

3) Waste generated is just Oxygen gas ⇒ sustainable

4) A better option than fossil fuel (India is highly import

Goals of Green Hydrogen Mission

- Sustainability
- Employment
- Livelihood
- Energy security

dependent on coal and oil).

5) help save forex reserve by generating in-house fuel.

6) Doesnt have 'food vs fuel' debate as in Bioethanol.

7) can be used across our transportation fleet

8) Reduce debt of Power DISCOMs by ensuring they get adequate supply

9) Grid connection will ensure "industry to home" supply.

Challenges
- storage
- transportation
- technological requirement
- grid connectivity
- requirement of huge funds.
- large scale changes will require quick modernisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Hydrogen Mission helping India in achieving its energy goals

(1) In line with Panchamrit targets to enhance renewable share (40%)

(2) Will lead to India becoming a net zero emitter by 2070

(3) Sector specific - will aid Railways in becoming Net zero by 2050

(4) high potential - efficiency very high

(5) Lack eminent danger as in nuclear fuel.

Way forward → build backward and forward linkages

→ ensure policy convergence

→ climate reparations to be utilised

Thus, in line with SDG-7, Amrit Kal of Energy sector requires max use of Green hydrogen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New labour codes have deemed a shift from 'minimum wage' to 'living wage' to ensure we are in line with global standards

Minimum wage
- covers basic cost of food, clothing, etc

→ Living wage
- ensures quality of life

Benefits of shifting to living wage

(1) Ensure quality of life by giving wages to workers → better child education, better health

(2) Create demand in economy - by increasing their purchasing power.

(3) create floor level of wage - to ensure descent living to all (DPSP)

(4) Act as social security - only 25% Indians have insurance, living wage will ensure it.

(5) Importance enhanced due to rise of Gig economy (15 million workers, 10% contribution to GDP)

(6) wage-growth spiral upwards by demand supply coherence.

(7) Enhance tax collection (GST of 1.5 lakh crore) - will enhance due to more aggregate demand and supply

(8) uplift rural economy - by heightened prices from industry and remittance from urban areas.

(9) Ensure good macro-economic credentials by ensuring less fiscal deficit (6%), more savings (31% of GDP) and investments (30% of GDP)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constraints in adoption of Living Wage

(1) Limited scope with Indian govt financially to dole out such incentives

(2) Reduce companies profits → might reduce hiring

(3) May make our exports uncompetitive (cheap labour ensures our products are cheap)

(4) Difficulty in fixing a price – what factors to consider, for which industry.

(5) Rapidly changing economy and industry will require revisions

(6) Increase Fiscal Deficit.

Despite the challenges, 'Living wage' as a concept will ensure 'Ease of living to workers' and achieve Gandhi's principle of Sarvodaya through Antyodaya.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget is a method of allocating scarce resources to different sectors of economy, all wanting a lion's share in it.

Budget affecting sectors

(A) Agriculture → schemes like PM-KISAN, PM-KUSUM
→ tax and subsidies on Input

(B) Industry → tax structure and compliance
→ schemes like MUDRA, Stand up India, Start up India, PLI scheme

(C) Services → dole out benefits
→ schemes and tax incentive

Budgetary process and policy not coming under scrutiny as,

- (1) People take it on face value
- (2) less that people can do before the next election
- (3) less political participation of people
- (4) reduced awareness of people

Discussion topics should include

(1) off budgetary targets - While FCI has been included, why other off budgetary Revenues remain.

(2) Rationale of New Tax Structure

(3) Reduction of Corporate income Tax from 30% to 22%

(4) lack of outcome based budgeting

(5) Gender Budgeting still not part of the system

(6) Resource allocation - Railways got

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.5 lakh crore, but still its operality ratio is 107

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Agriculture Income exemption is often misutilized.

Ex- Amitabh Bachan declaring agricultural income.

Way Forward

(1) Scrutiny Committee post budget

(2) Appropriate Discussions on Budget

(3) Independent and strong opposition

(4) Public should comment when Bills are open for public scrutiny

(5) Action Taken report on government aims

The difference in Budgetary Estimate and Revised Estimates show lack of financial marksmanship and should therefore be discussed.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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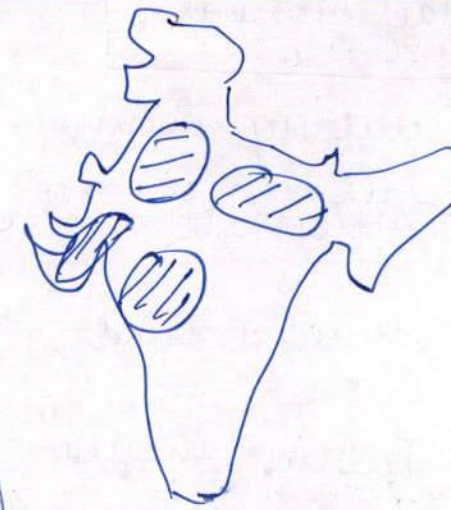
India produces 230 MnT of milk annually and is the largest producer and consumer of milk globally

India as world's biggest milk producer



milk "super producers"

(1) Effort of cooperatives like AMUL to ensure effective collection and distribution.

(2) Able leadership of Verghese Kurien to ensure lifecycle based approach

(3) Utilising lean seasons and hyper production seasons effectively using food processing industries like Dairy Powder, chocolates etc

(4) Indigenous breeds with higher production mated with good quality bulls from abroad.

(5) Government Policy to ensure operation White revolution.

Issues in productivity of dairy animals

(1) Unhygienic living - often Colistin is mixed with feed to keep diseases at bay

(2) Disease prone - food and mouth disease often leads to reduced production and even death.

(3) Issues in culling - leads to non-milching animals become a burden on farmer, reduces his fiscal prowess

(4) lack of awareness in farmers about the new diseases that hit animals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Financial costs of treating a milch animals, put farmers into debt trap.

(6) Lack of vetenary services.

Way Forward

(1) e-Pashu Haat

(2) Agricultural Dairy Infra Development Fund should be utilized to treat animals

(3) FMD prevention scheme.

(4) mobile vetenary vans.

Thus, to ensure stability of farmers agri income (25% contributed by livestock), healthy animals are a pre-requisite and part of one-health approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1°C rise of temperature reduces 15-17% of farmers income (UNEP), highlighting the intricate relations they both share.

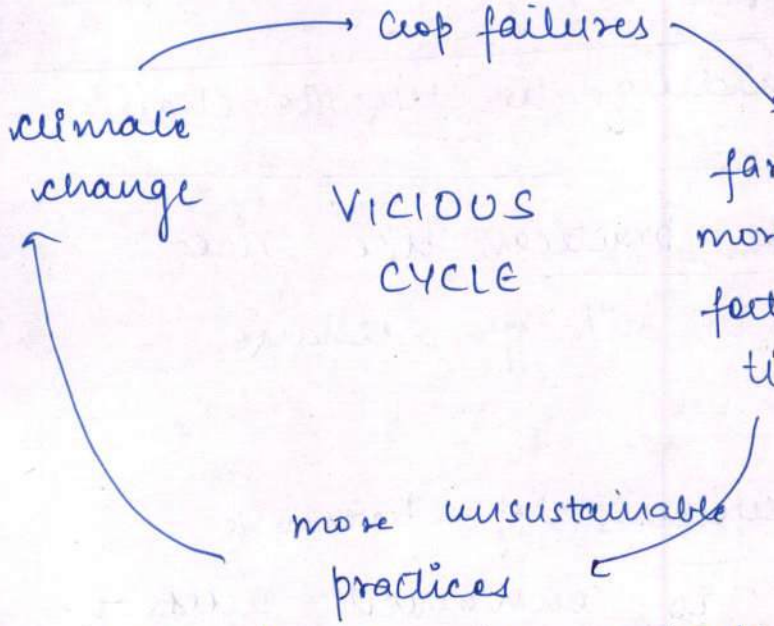

Fig - Link of CC with agriculture itself

climate change leading to crop failure :

1) Variability of climate enhanced and with 55% of net sown area dependent on irrigation, it leads to less production.

(2) Increased Pest infestation due to rising temperature and humidity

(3) New infections being released alongwith invasive species which reduce crop production.

(4) Reduced productivity

(5) shifting of growth cycles

Agriculture leading to climate change

(1) Unsustainable practices like rice contributing to 30% of methane production

(2) Digestion systems of livestock also leads to enhanced emissions

(3) Stubble burning directly adds to atmospheric pollution.

(4) Use of fertilizer's overuse leads to Eutrophication in lakes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategy under NADMP

(1) Ensure good practices
Ex - System of Rice intensification

(2) Collaborate good practices
Ex - Bivalve farming of growing oysters

(3) converge targets
Ex - fish with rice can be grown

(4) Seeds should be drought resilient

(5) Irrigation practice shouldn't overuse ground water

Thus, NADMP is in line with ensuring that climate change doesn't become agriculture led and agri propelled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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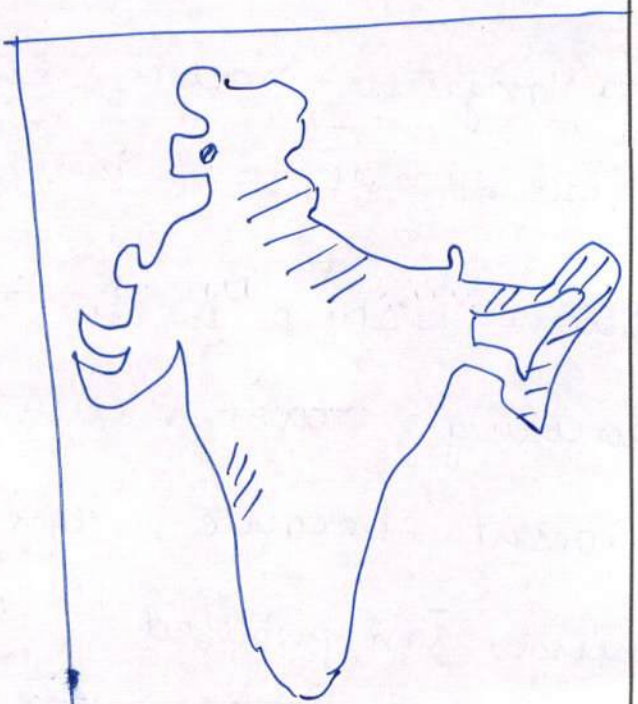
Around 49% of India's area is Earthquake prone, with Eurasian and Indian plate faultline under Himalayas being a major source of such earthquakes.

Vulnerability to Earthquakes

- decided by which zone an area lies in viz Zone 2, 3, 4 and 5.



Zone V ▨ areas of Earthquake

These hazards often turn into disasters due to bad building practices and improper risk assesment

Accompanying disaster

- landslide
- Avalanche
- mudflow
- crop destruction
- land subsidence

Institutional measures to mitigate Earthquake

(1) National Disaster Management authority constituted with PM as head.

(2) State Disaster management authority constituted with CM as head

(3) DDMA with DM as head

(4) Earthquake manual and 'do's and donts during earthquake

(5) Mockdrills conducted to ensure safety of people during disaster

(6) awareness and training at school.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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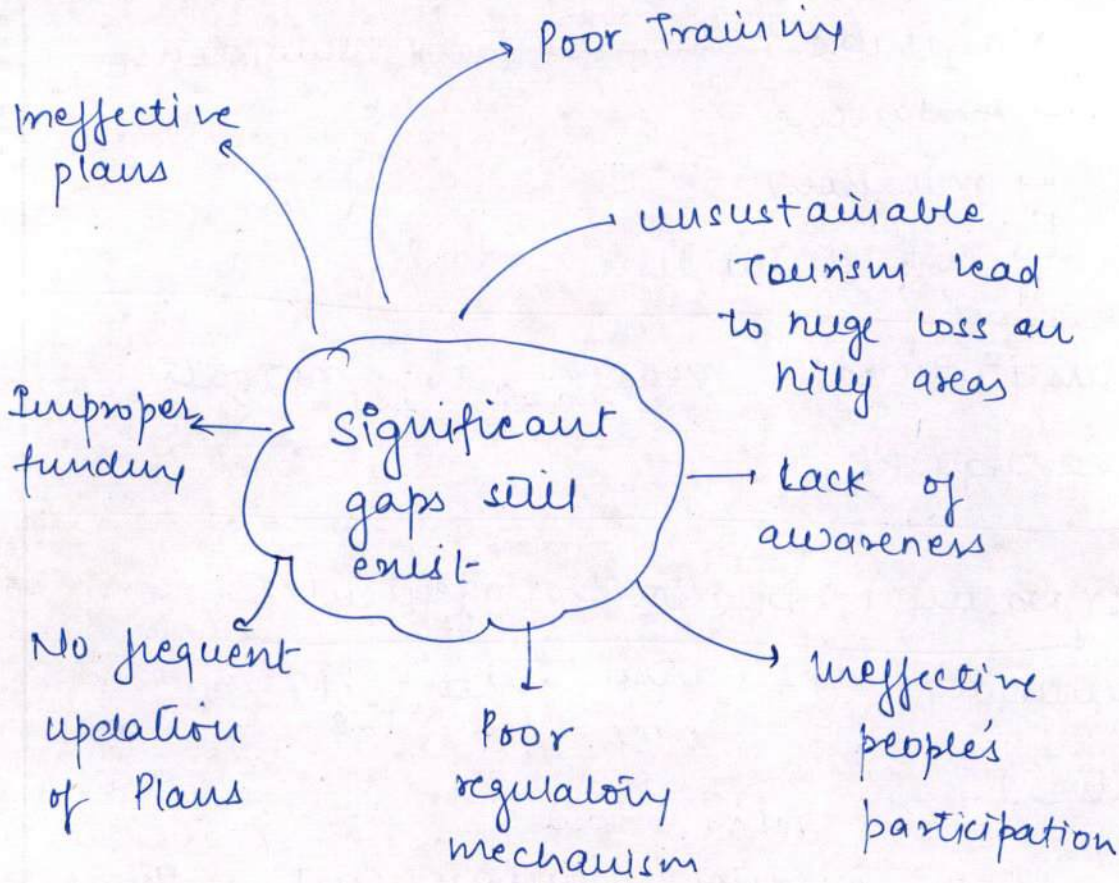

Thus, to ensure EQ doesnt convert into human disaster Disaster Preparedness and mitigation both are the key

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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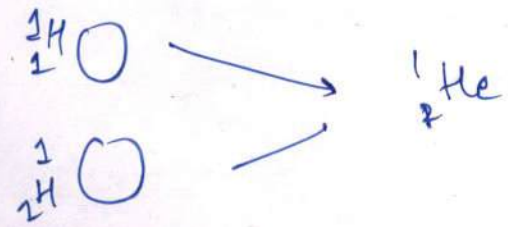
Nuclear fusion is the technology of combining smaller nuclei into a biggu one and utilizing the released energy.

Recent breakthough of Net Energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction has led to sustainability and cost efficiency becoming a part of Nuclear fusion technology and is considered a Eureka moment for science.

Advdear fusion



Advantages of Nuclear fusion

(1) Better cost efficiency

(2) Stability in delivery of energy

(3) Non-polluting source of energy

(4) Ensure "good energy" and "green energy" generation

(5) Brings enormous source of livelihood and employment generation

(6) has ripple effect in field of technology

(7) Reduce import dependence on coal and oil.

(8) Better of fiscal variables of Indian economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations

1) Integration with grid will become a challenge.

2) Storage and transportation cost will be a challenge

3) Reliability might become a point of contention

4) import dependence on raw material

5) Poor performance due to lack of effective waste disposal

6) High cost of setup

7) requires funds and technology

Despite the challenges, it has huge scope in bringing "Energy revolution" and in tune with SDG7.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently PMLA, 2002 was amended considering India's poor performance in Money Laundering Index.

Money Laundering : converting illegal money into white through

1. Placing
2. Layering
3. Integrating

It often forms the basis of Organised crimes.

Recent PMLA(A)

(1) Beneficiary owner - requirement of ownership reduced from 25% to 10%.

(2) Chartered accounts etc are also included in its ambit.

(3) Enhanced power of Enforcement Directorate to seize assets.

(4) Ensure global collaboration by being in tandem with FATF principles

PMLA tackling with Money Laundering

1) Prevented a parallel economy by seizing assets.

2) ED and SFIO being used to catchold of foren related crimes.

3) Ensure stringent penalties on those using these methods

4) Ensure cross border collaboration

5) In line with FATF rules and G-20 negotiations

6) high profile fugitives also caught

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other steps

(1) Ensure effective KYC norms

(2) Banks to keep a strict vigil on nefarious activities.

(3) Proper implementation of FATF recommendation.

(4) Guidelines on seizure of PMLA assets.

Thus money laundering leads to wastage of government's revenue and is also a source of organized crime and so it requires effective laws against it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Ocean region have been replete with security challenges and presence of choke points (Malacca) makes it important to effectively secure it

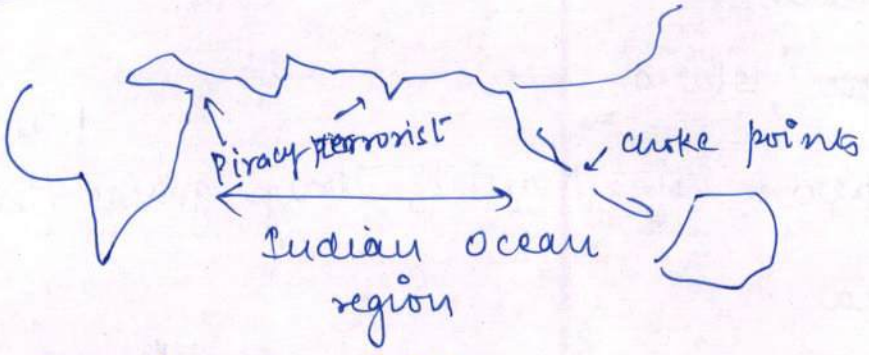

Fig : Threats in IOR

Security threats in IOR

1) Maritime terrorism - 26/11 Mumbai attack, terrorists entered from there

2) China's string of Pearls - to cover India's borders effectively

3) Piracy remains a threat to white shipping.

(4) Source of raw material and minerals like poly metallic nodules raise its significance.

(5) Refugee crisis - with migrants crossing over the sea and entering mainlands.

(6) Threat to A&N Islands - our strategic Islands

(7) Spillover of Marine drug gangs to India.

Strategy to deal with threats

1) International collaboration on lines with SAGAR (Security and Growth of All in Region)

2) Institutional measures like IMAC, I4C in place

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Early warning systems telling us about any impending dangers

(4) Enhanced security by NAVY and Indian Coast Guards

(5) Effective funding and technology transfer from developed nations

(6) Ensure strict vigilance.

Thus, IOR has become a significant open border for India and it is imperative upon us to secure them effectively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK